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LETTERS

The Middle Fast

Isn't it ironic to note that today's Middle East crisis revolves around the area of the Garden of Eden—the Biblical birthplace of mankind? As present situations indicate, this very same spot could be the beginning of the end of mankind.

IOEL D. ALTMAN North Attleboro, Mass

The events in the Middle East prove once more that the foreign policy of Secretary Dulles can best be characterized by the formula: playing both ends against the muddle. FELIX ANSELM Evanston, Ill.

While her father (Nuri as-Said) arranged a good marriage (with the West), Iraq eloped with her true love (freedom and Arab nationalism). Shouldn't we make friends of the young couple?

WANDA EL SHAWI Drottningholm, Sweden

occupation of Jordan cannot do any to Arab nationalism except delay the libera tion of these two countries and arouse Arab S. E. GERIES

The U.S. troop movement in Lebanon

showed the world we mean business. Europe has been weary of us for our defensive attitude in the past. MARTIN KAPLAN Tarrytown, N.Y.

For Man of the Year: Sir Anthony Eden, the only man in 1958 who knew how to solve the Middle East problem two years WILLIAM B. GORDON

Placentia, Calif

Norman Krasna

TIME, being a written medium, surely realizes the importance of a writer. In re-viewing Indiscreet [July 21] you toss kudos, deserved I'm sure, to Stanley Donen, the director; you do nip-ups over the magnificent performances of Ingrid Bergman and Cary Grant; but for some curious reason you neglect to mention the name of the author. It is Norman Krasna, I repeat his name is Norman Krasna. I only mention it twice because you failed to mention it once GROUCHO MARX

Old Saybrook, Conn.

Nixon Was Clipped Here

As we all know, Vice President Nixon's trip through South America [TIME, May 26] was not all sweetness and light. However, the political climate was a little more ag able in Ecuador. Here in Quito he took time



out to enter a humble barbershop for a haircut. The barber has made use of his moment of fame [see cut]. He stands in the doorway under his new sign. Nixon's name flanked by Ecuadorian and U.S. flags. GARRETH E. IOINER Ouito, Ecuador

Bread Upon the Waters

With regard to items from Mrs. Pat Cronin's letter that you printed in your July 21st issue: St. Philip Neri School is situated quite near to us, and we know parents who send their children there and have not mentioned complaints such as Mrs. Cronin

ELLEN C. COURTNEY

Chicago

brings out

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. V.

After spending nine years in Catholic schools under four orders of nuns in three states, I don't feel that those grievances exist in most parochial schools. Regarding spending \$26.40 for the school play, Mrs. Cronin got off easy. When I was in public

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high school, my next-door neighbors spent a minimum of \$30 a year on costumes alone so that their daughter could appear in our annual band concert.

GEORGIA JASKOT Pocatello, Idaho

Sir:
Mrs. James Cronin's insistence upon the tion of children deserves praise by parents everywhere—both Catholic and otherwise. For a schoolteacher to ask the child itself to evaluate its home training in terms of too strict" or "too lenient" is an absurdity whose only really efficacious result would be to suggest to the child that it had the wisdom and experience to veto its parents' home program. Both America and TIME have acted commendably in bringing to the public scrutiny this undermining of the rights of parents.

FRANK R. ELLIS St. Louis

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INCLUDING CON-

FERENCE WITH MRS. CRONIN SHOWS HER COM-PLAINTS LARGELY RESULT MISUNDERSTANDING ST. PHILIP NERI SCHOOL POLICIES AND PRAC-COMPLAINT: QUESTIONNAIRE RE CHILDREN'S

APPRAISAL OF THEIR PARENTS; FACT: QUES-TIONNAIRE WAS PART OF SOCIOLOGICAL RE-SEARCH STUDY NOT UNDER SCHOOL SPONSOR-SHIP, CONCEDE HOWEVER MISTAKE IN GIVING OUESTIONNAIRE TO PUPILS.

TOWN AND PURITANS; FACT: MORE EMPHASIS AND SPACE GIVEN TO JAMESTOWN, ETC., THAN TO CATHOLIC SETTLÉRS WEST AND SOUTHWEST. MRS. CRONIN WELL INTENTIONED, SINCERE, WRITING PROVOCATIVE ARTICLE, IN LETTER TO PARENTS SCHOOL INVITED PARENTS TO DISCUSS IN PERSON ANY COMPLAINTS OR GRIEVANCES

MSGR. WILLIAM E. MCMANUS SUPERINTENDENT OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

CHICAGO

Manna or Mammon?

Your story on the poverty of pastors [July 14] is ecclesiastical propaganda and misleading. While the typical "Man of God" is reclining in his air-conditioned office mulling over a sermon that he has delivered a hundred times, the people financially footing factory. Any resemblance between the modern preacher and the lowly Nazarene is accidental and incidental. CLAYTON STEPHENS, D.V.M.

Tupelo, Miss.

Many ministers in this vicinity enjoy salaries of \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year and in addition have a free manse, car allowance, a portion of their retirement pensions, and other free rides. And one might add that there are many ministers who are not worth more than \$4,500 a year.
C. A. JEFFERIS

Media Pa

Crime: the Rate

Your article listing certain major cities in the U.S., along with composite crime rate statistics, indicated the data were from "the statistics, indicated the data were from the FBI list of felony rates in U.S. cities." The FBI has not published any tabulation of crime rates for individual cities. The only thing we show in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletins, for the cities that you listed, is the total number of offenses of each

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Volume LXXII

THE EDITORS OF AMERICAN HERITAGE INVITE YOU TO JOIN THEM IN LAUNCHING A NEW MAGAZINE

HORIZON

The purpose: to provide something that hould exist in America but them sum—a magazine which unites art and ideas, the sum of which it culture, in a furnat to one has yet network. Begin with the September issue—Volume I, No. 1—and you will be abourd at the start of a voyage of exploration and discovery such as you have never made, through the pages of the most beautiful periodical you have ever seen.

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Authors in the first issue include Gilbert Highet (Chairan of Honzow's Editorial Advisory Board), Julian Huxley, Igor Stravinsky, C. V. Wedgwood, Marquis Childs, Freya Stark, H. R. Trevor-Roper, Irving Stone, William Harlan Hale. With such companion and with splendid sights to see, you will share man's age-old quest for excellence, his manners and customs, pleasures and dreams.

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TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958



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individual classification reported by the po-lice agency represented. We do not convert those figures into terms of the number of offenses per unit of population for individual cities.

Another defect involves the use of 1950 census figures in calculating current crime rates for individual cities, which distorts the picture to the extent that the population of those cities has changed since 1950. Also, in calculating the rates, you grouped together in one figure all reported offenses giving, in effect, equal weight statistically to larceny and murder, and larceny offenses generally comprise over half of the total. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. TIME erred in attributing to the FBI

a listing developed with the aid of FBI statistics.-ED.

Sweet (& Sour) Notes

I don't often write a fan letter, but I'd like to congratulate whoever wrote the story in the July 21 issue of TIME on The Music Man. It was brilliantly done from start to finish, and the cover made me roar with laughter. The article was just as great Ameri-

HEDDA HOPPER

Director

Hollywood

After excelling in Plain and Fancy, Candide and now the Meredith Willson hit, don't you think that wonderful Barbara Cook deserves at least one photograph?

MICHAEL L. LARSEN San Francisco

¶ Yes. See cut.-Ep.



MY CUP RUNNETH OVER.

MEREDITH WILLSON

Please keep trombones, ropes and pictures of piano teachers off the cover at a time when our country is in an international crisis. (S/SGT) CONRAD P. SMITH Washington, D.C.

Let's have more of Bohrod-a worthy addition to your string of fine cover artists.

ALLAN BOZ

Chicago

TIME. AUGUST 11, 1958



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6 TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958

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TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958

letter from the PUBLISHER

Butte arbuglay

James a. Linen

"HE signatures you see on this page are those of a few of the hundreds of distinguished Americans who were among the original subscribers to Time 35 years ago. We are, and always have been, especially proud of our original subscribers-of the John Smiths as well as the Al Smiths. Theirs was an act of faith. For TIME was an experiment in journalism, its future in 1923 full of uncertainty. This week there is at hand evidence of

another act of faith on the part of TIME readers. Late in 1956 we made a special long-term renewal offer to Time subscribers-\$20 for five years. To date more than 100,000 of you (117,178, to be exact) have placed five-year renewal orders.

We believe it is without precedent in publishing (and if it's not, we're sure to hear) that so many people would put up that much money for a product not yet produced.

This is by way of expressing the thanks of all of us for a remarkable vote of confidence. shown also in the rise in weekly circulation from 12,000 in 1923 to 2,753,000 (in five editions) today.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Week of Deeds

Almost drowned out by the international cacophony over the summit conference last week was the news that fast-moving U.S. diplomats had racked up a substantial performance around the world by deeds rather than words. After tireless efforts of State Department Troubleshooter Robert Murphy to reconcile the supposedly irreconcilable, Lebanon quietly held a peaceful parliamentary election of a new President (see Foreign News), and the U.S. promised to pull its troops out of Lebanon if the government so requested. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles began the week in London at a conference of remaining Baghdad Pact members, and after two phone calls to the President. committed the U.S. to "full partnership" to help Britain, Pakistan, Turkey and Iran "maintain collective security to resist aggression direct and indirect.' week Dulles was back in Washington to define U.S. summit conference aims at his press conference (see below), was off again this week for Brazil. He all but Milton Eisenhower, just back from Central America with a trade-and-aid plan designed to head off developing Communist infiltration (see HEMISPHERE).

Meanwhile, as the U.S. waited for Khrushchev's answer to its invitation to a U.N. summit conference, home-front diplomats got to work on a crash basis to draft a comprehensive-if belated-U.S. policy for the Middle East, Essence of the plan: 1) a permanent new United Nations police force to keep the peace, monitor Arab radio broadcasts, news sheets, calls for assassinations, etc.; 2) a new international-assistance plan for Arab refugees still homeless after the Arab-Israel war of 1948; 3) a new international economic development plan. Considered but discarded to date: an arms embargo for the Middle East.

Still flaming across the Middle East was the unanswered question of whether the Arabs want stability more than they want Nasser and his dreams of Indian-ward of Indian-ward of Indian-ward of Indian-ward of Indian-ward of Indian-ward of Indian Ward of Indian War

Week of Words

The U.S.'s formal decision to go to the summit with the U.S.S.R.—a public U.N. Security Council session rather than a private smoke-filled room-came out of a week of tangled interchanges and conflicting pressures, which began with one of the crudest letters a President of the U.S. has ever received, Russia's Dictator Nikita Khrushchev flatly accused President Eisenhower of delaying a summit parley because Eisenhower did not want 'a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East, was in fact preparing "fresh acts of aggression . . . to confront the world with an ever-increasing extension of the military conflict."

Khrushchev's real net: he was turning lukewarm about a chiefs-of-state meeting at the eleven-nation U.N. Security Council—"You know very well ., it has not decided anything so far"—instead preferred private talks. Khrushchev's guest list: the U.S.SR, the U.S. Britain. France. India, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, Places to go: New York Paris. Vlenna, Geneva, Moscow.

"We are ready for another early date and would like to receive a clear answer," he wrote. "I would like the earliest reply

to this message, Mr. President. Out of Disarray. The U.S. chose not to bat its reply back by return mail to Red Square, instead considered Khrushchev's letter carefully, probed for weak spots. The problem: the letter plumped into a scene of disarray of Western allies. of disagreement about important details in official Washington, France's De Gaulle was holding out for his private parley, all but refusing to come to the U.N. at all, and trying fruitlessly to rack up a new continental "third force" under French leadership (see Foreign News). At home there was pressure from State Department elements and congressional Democrats for a "more positive" approach to the U.S.S.R. that usually involved concessions to placate neutralist opinion. The Pentagon, on the other hand was restless lest the diplomats tie the U.S.'s hands-and the very real strength of the deployed U.S. Armed Forces-by agreeing to negotiate too much and to make unnecessary concessions: "We've got 'em by the tail. Don't let 'em go," But Secretary Dulles, at one of his ablest press conference performances, did his

best to define some needed guidelines.
"I believe," said he, "that a [summit]



Monday: Salute in London



THURSDAY: QUESTIONS IN WASHINGTON



SUNDAY: SEND-OFF FOR RIO Amid the cacophony, some clear notes.



THE MEN WITH A PANE OF PLATE GLASS

meeting held under proper [U.N.] auspices would, on the one hand, dispel the false allegations that there is aggression being carried on by the U.S. or by the United Kingdom in the Middle East, It would, on the other hand, I think, show the danger of indirect aggression, which has been so often condemned by the U.N. Thereby it might tend to stabilize the political situation which in turn would make it easier to develop economic programs for the benefit of the people . . . There is no use getting into the details of economic projects if the [Middle East] governments are going to live under a constant threat of indirect aggression, assassination and the like." Though he was pressed from half a dozen different directions. Dulles notably refused to recognize Russia's right to negotiate on any point save aggression in the Middle East.

sake agasessoon are another East, its continue to the Sake and Dulles agreed on the weak spot in Khrushchev's letter: Khrushchev, in trying to bypass the rights of small nations in a sort of slice-up-the-world session. U.S. strategy: the U.S. should stick with a U.N. summit conference. Date: on or about dug 12, Place: New York or Geneva, or any place except Moscow, where Communist robs ind dam-Moscow, where Communist robs ind damines of the Sake and Sake a

Day after Dulles' press conference, the President delivered a crisp and reasonable reply to Khrushchev that won plaudits on Capitol Hill from Democrats and Republicans. Rie's key point: "Shall small nations as well as a few so-called great powers have a part in the making of decisions which inevitably involve them?" "Your position, which means that the

"Your position, which means that the desires, the dignity, in fact the security of the smaller nations should be disregarded, is one which the U.S. has consistently opposed and continues to oppose today. Essentially, you are proposing that we should join you in a policy reminiscent of the system of political domination you imposed in Eastern Europe. The U.S., cannot accept that point of view. The problem of the Middle East is not one of a threat of aggression by the U.S., but trather the threat by others of further trather that there are the problem of the states. This problem is early the prosent of the problem is contributed to the proton of the problem is contributed to the prosent of the problem is contributed to the proton of the problem is contributed t

"I am therefore instructing the U.S. permanent representative to the Security Council to seek a special meeting on or about August 12th. If such a meeting is arranged, I expect to attend and participate, and I hope that you would do likewise. Sincerely, Dwight D. Eisenhower."

DEFENSE

Two for Space

After weeks of agonizing difficulties, the U.S. had a big week in missilery. On Johnston Island, 700 miles southwest of Hawaii, one morning the sky blossomed red when the Army's reliable Redstone took a nuclear warhead up an estimated 100 miles and exploded it in the thin air on space's edge-a high-altitude test, say intelligence reports, that came ten months behind a similar U.S.S.R. shot in the crucial race for the anti-bomber and antimissile missile (see Science). Next day Air Force missilemen at Cape Canaveral Fla, sent their mightiest beast, a 100-ton three-engined Atlas-B ballistic missile, on its first successful full-power flight.

One Atlas attempt last month had ended in an ignominious mid-air explosion two minutes after launch. No such trouble dogged last week's test. With the loudest bull beliow the cape has heard yet, the Atlas rose from its pad on 360,000 lbs. of thrust (150,000 each from the two outboard booster engines, 60,000 from the central sustainer). Hitting mach to just 132 seconds up, the boosters abruptly shut off and dropped away with their skirts. The central sustaining engine skirts. The central sustaining engine the missile to its apports on showed the missile to its apports or so, showed the missile to its apports are not shown After a 22-minute hop through 2,700 miles. The separated nose cone splashed down for the longest and best flight of the nation's biggest bird.

Modest Beginning

Girding itself in nuclear armor, the U.S. has devised such costly weapons as supersonic aircraft, attack and defense missiles, continent-wide radar-warning screens and atomic submarines. But it lags in a weapon that the Rockefeller Report last January warned would become "an increasingly important deterrent," i.e., fallout shelters in which the U.S. populace could wait out nuclear attacks. Last week the Administration took a halting step toward improving that deterrent. Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Defense and Civilian Mobilization Director Leo Hoegh outlined his program for public education on radiation, asked a modest \$13,150,000 to get a prototype shelter program going.

Of the funds sought, \$1,850,000 would be used to survey existing buildings, tunnels, subways, mines and cyclone cellars. Reason: Nevada and Eniwetok Atoll tests have shown that radiation can be cut to one-five-thousandth of its outside intensity by 3 ft. of soil, 2 ft. of concrete or 24 inches of steel. Hoegh hopes to find many a shield of that size readymade. In addition he will finance architectural and engineering research on methods of incorporating more sophisticated shelters into new homes and buildings. He would also pick an underground garage, school or hospital under construction in each state, put up the extra cost of adding shelter facilities, then urge local governments and industry to emulate the example. All in all, in an age when missiles have become a real threat, Hoegh's plans represented a modest beginning to a national necessity. But they were, at least, a beginning,



"TLL Do THE PEACE-MAKING AROUND HERE"

10

UNITED NATIONS

The Organized Hope

(See Cover

As naturally as if it were digging along an old, familiar path instead of pioneering a new trail, the U.S., with astute help from Great Britain, channeled Nikita Khrushchev's demand for a summit conference into the United Nations. In doing so, the U.S. was not merely using the U.N. as a handy device for countering Khrushchev without stomping on its allies' desires for a big-power meeting. In insisting on keeping the Lebanon crisis within the U.N., the U.S. had a positive purpose: getting the U.N. to take responsibility for protecting Lebanon-and any other country similarly menaced-from subversion fomented from abroad. Trying to accomplish U.S. purposes

through the U.N. entails complexities and limitations. Before fixing the U.S. position on such questions as where the proposed U.N. summit conference should be held what nations should take part, and what the procedures should be, the U.S. has to heed any U.N. member with strong opinions on these points-and opinions abound in the U.N. Example: Prime Minister Nehru, as India's Delegate Arthur Lall reminded the U.S.'s U.N. delegation last week, wants to be invited to the conference, and to take part as a great power in any separate meetings of a Big Four, Five or Six. But, as Secretary Dulles pointed out in his press conference, inviting India might make it necessary to "invite so many countries that the conference would become practically unmanageable.

Perspective of History. The entangling necessity of having to take into account the desires, pride, prejudices and whims of U.N. members have been as personal complication of U.S. foreign policy. But it the complication. During the years since the U.N.'s birth, the U.S., in a momentous shift of antional outlook and policy, has committed itself to trying to achieve some of its national objectives through the form that President Eisenbower called the conference table for the battefield."

In the perspective of history, involvement in the affairs of 81 other nations runs counter to a profound current in the nation's past. Over most of its history, the U.S. has seen overprefine windown in take advantage of "our detached and distant situation" and "have as little political connection as possible" with foreign nations. Right down to World War II, many a U.S. citizen still believed that the nation's "distant situation," guarded occasis, made isolation the best policy.

Yet the U.N., like the born-lame League of Nations before it, was pretty much a U.S. dream, a product of U.S. idealism and desire for peace. During World War II. President Roosevelt rejected Stalin's concept of a postwar world-dominating league made up of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Britain. The U.S. insisted that



Bill Kdy—Lii

BRITAIN'S SIR PIERSON DIXON & AMBASSADOR LODGE
With a flair for private persuasion.

the international peace-keeping body must include all peaceable nations, hig and small. Against Stalin's cynicism and Churchill's selpticism, Roosevelt made the U.N. idea the cornerstone of postwar allied cooperation. Roosevelt himself thought up the name United Nations. On Capitol Hill in 1043, only two Republican Senators (Add. Henrik Shiptend) voted against U.S. membership. Even though postwar allied cooperation has turned into cold war, the U.N.'s popularity has grown

* Although it was left to Michigan's Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg to insist that the Charter contain a reference to law and justice as the basis for peace.



HENRY CABOT LODGE SR.
With six Senators in the background.

steadily with the U.S. public over the years. Today, public opinion polls indicate, nearly 90% of the American people approve of the U.N. and U.S. membership in it.

Sturdy Champion. One big reason for the public's increasing acceptance of the U.N. is to be found in the demeanor, manner and style of the man who is the U.S.'s chief delegate to the U.N., Henry Cabot Lodge. Watching him in action on TV screens or from gallery seats, U.S. viewers are unmistakably reassured that the U.S. has in the U.N. a sturdy champion who presents the U.S. case with force and eloquence, answers every Russian thrust with a hard-hitting counterthrust ("Here is the arsonist, trying his best to start another fire, and demanding the right to lead the fire brigade"). Lodge is dedicated to the U.N. idea, calls the U.N. "the world's greatest adventure in building collective strength," but the most skeptical U.N. doubter can tell from seeing and hearing Lodge at work that the U.S. is not being pushed around in the U.N., and is not likely to be.

Ambassador Lodge, onetime newsman, makes a point of replying to Russian attacks promptly so as to get the U.S. answer into the same wire-service story that carries the Russian charge around wather world. As he strides along Manhattan streets, shopkeepers or passers-by who with such cries of encouragement as "Good work, Mr. Lodge!" or "Keep giving it back to them, Ambassador!"

With his strapping frame (6 ft. 2½ in.) and cinematically handsome face, Lodge even looks the part of the good guy of stage or screen who triumphs over the bad guys. At 26, Lodge has two grown sons and six grandchildren, but he looks about as much like a grandfather as Marleme Dietrich looks like a grandmother. He glows with a pink sheen of health (he

never smokes, rarely drinks) and with an unmistakable aura of success.

Authentic Brahmin. "Cabot Lodge," a fellow New Englander recently observed, "has always been sitting on top of the world. After all, he was born there," By birth, Lodge is an authentic Massachusetts Bay Brahmin, and he can count six U.S. Senators among his ancestors." Through a paternal great-grandmother he is allied to the Cabots, a Bostonian clan perhaps only partially maligned by the old quatrain in which "the Lowells talk only to the Cabots, and the Cabots talk only to God." The Lodge fortunes piled up in the clipper-ship days are now spread fairly thin among descendants, but when Cabot Lodge was a boy there was enough inherited money around to give life a serene comfort unmarred by any need to worry about making a living.

Lodge's father George, a poett whom Theodore Roosevit called a "genius" and Historian Henry Adams remembered as "the best and finest product of my time," "the best and finest product of my time," after the boy was guided by his grandfather and namesske, the elegant and scholarly U.S. Senator (1893-1994) Henry Cabot Lodge Sr. Chairman of the Forcign Relations Committee, the elder Lodge was one of the most eminent and powerful Senators of his time. Growing up under that produce the committee of the control of the father's fascination with politic—and his

nationalist opinions.

Ironically, the grandfather of U.N. Delegate Lodge went down in simplified textbook history as the man who did more than any other to block U.S. entry into the League of Nations. What the elder Lodge actually did was work out a compromise between total acceptance of President Wilson's League Covenant and outright rejection of it. The compromise: ratify the Covenant with Reservations limiting U.S. acceptance of provisions that seemed to invade U.S. sovereignty. But ailing President Wilson stubbornly urged Senate Democrats to insist on all or nothing. On the showdown roll call, Lodge and most of his fellow Republicans voted for ratification of the Covenant (with 14 Lodge Reservations): 13 Republicans and 42 Democrats voted nay. As Grandson Lodge later pointed out, the U.N. Charter that the U.S. Senate ratified almost unanimously in 1945 included sovereignty safeguards similar to those his grandfather urged back in 1920, e.g., the Charter provision prohibiting the U.N. from intervening in matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of any member.

Like his younger brother John (some
On his father's side: Massachusetts' George
Cabot, Elljah Hunt Mills, Henry Cabot Lodge
Sr. On his mother's side: Massachusetts' John
Davis, New Jersey's Frederick Frelinghuysen
and Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen

† His poems, mostly melancholy in mood, sound forced to present-day ears. Better-thanaverage sample: Life fores and leasts, and Memory counts

the cost
With surrelenting lips that dore confess
Life's secret failures, sins and loneliness,
And life's exalted hopes, defiled and crossed.

time Governor of Connecticut, now Ambassador to Spain), "Cab" Lodge followed the beaten Brahmin path to Haravard. By taking extra courses, he finished up in three years. "I disliked the acapet going." He graduated cum loude despite the speed-up, explains that he did it the easy way, by majoring in Romance languages, taking advantage of the fluent French he learned at schools he attended

On his law-schooled grandfather's advice that journalism was "at least the equal of the law as training for politics," Lodge went from Harvard to the Boston Evening Transcript as a reporter, then to to the Washington staff of the New York Herald Tribune (where he also worked as



Longe, Wife & Nehru Through charm.

a stringer-correspondent for the new magazine Time), wound up his newspaper career in the early 1930s as a Trib editorial writer before turning to his inevitable vocation of politics, In 1936, after four years in the Massachusetts state legislature, he ran for the U.S. Senate against Democratic Governor (and longtime mayor of Boston) James Michael Curley Last Hurrah hero of the Boston Irish and wielder of a mean campaign-speech shillelagh. Curley jeered at Candidate Lodge, a boyish-looking 34, as "Little Boy Blue plastered Massachusetts with signs reading: "Don't send a boy on a man's errand." That was a tactical mistake, assured Lodge a big bit of the under-40 vote. Though Franklin Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by 174,000 votes, Lodge beat Curley by 135,000. In the Democratic landslide of 1936, he was the only Republican in the U.S. to capture a Democratic-held Senate seat.

The Inner Club. Cabot Lodge was a highly promising Senator. He showed an agile, well-stocked mind, a flair for speechmaking. He worked hard, authored some worthwhile legislation, notably the measure creating the Hoover Commission on government reorganization. Michigan's late Senator Vandenberg often referred to Lodge as "a future President."

But somehow, during three terms in the Senate. Cabot Lodge never quite lived up to his promise. To the gallery onlooker or newspaper reader, he may have seemed the very model of senatorial distinction, but among his fellow Senators he was never popular enough to win admission to the informal but exclusive inner club that is the only entryway to real power in the Senate. Senators disliked his aloofness, and the evasiveness he sometimes displayed while slowly and cautiously making up his mind. The Midwesterners who dominated the Republican side of the aisle jeered at his Eastern-gentleman manners and colored button-down shirts, Indiana's coarse-grained William Jenner used to send Republicans into gleeful

Cosualty of War, On domestic issues, Lodge was a sort of premature Eisenhower Republican; he was one of two Senate Republicans who, in 1037, voted for the Fair Labor Standards bill (the other: Pennsylvania's James J. Davis). In foreign affairs, Lodge was often called an isolationist, he insists the tag never fitted. "I was always strong for preparedness, which the true isolationists weren't."

roars with burlesque imitations of Lodge.

The record bears him out: Lodge consistently urged and voted for strengthening national defenses. Example: in 1920 he called for a compulsory selective services and the called for a compulsory selective services. The consistency of the solidations camp. In 1035, warning his countrymen to stay out of the World Court, he wrote Test us at substitute to call the country of the count

Lodge's attitude, like the nation's, was a causalty of World War II. He saw action in North Africa and Italy as an Armored Force officer, wound up the war as a combat liaison officer (fleutenant colories) and the same state of performance under enemy fire in Italy, and a permanently changed mind about the U.S. are of in the world. Back in the total same state of the same same state of the same state of th

Worse than Defect. On maneuvers in Louisiania in 1941, Reserve Capitain Lodge had heard a lot about up-and-coming Clonel Dwight David Eisenhower, was impressed to hear Major General George Patton offer a 550 reward to anybody who took prisoner "a certain s.o.b. named Eisenhower," (Colonel Eisenhower was chief of staff of General Walter Krueger's Third Army, Patton was a division commander Army, Patton was a division commander Eisenhower, was an duniver from then on; be started publicy plugging the for President as far back as 1950. In November 1951, before General Eisenhower agreed to run, the three-D Ikemen (New York's Governor Tom Dewey, Pennsylvania's Governor Jim Duff, Kansas' ex-Senator Harry Darby) tabbed Lodge to manage the Ike campaign for the nomination.

Lodge worked so hard to get Dwight Eisenhower nominated and elected that he neglected the defense of his own Senate seat against the Democratic assault of Massachusetts' moneyed, boyish John Fitzgerald Kennedy. With angry and vengeful Taftmen sitting on their hands in Massachusetts, Lodge could see, as Noley and the season of the season of the He was, And as Republic the Senate in the Democratic landslide of 1936 lost it in the Republican landslide of 1936 lost it in the Republican landslide of 1935.

Into the Cabinet. President-elect Eisenhower, bent on upgrading the U.N. in U.S. foreign policy and strengthening the U.S. voice in the U.N., looked around for an international-minded Republican who could do what a U.S. chief delegate to the U.N. has to do: think fast, speak fluently, argue persuasively, and be charming. Cabot Lodge seemed just the man. To give Lodge extra prestige and a voice in the policymaking, Ike made him a "personal member" of his Cabinet (Lodge's predecessor, Vermont's ex-Senator Warren Austin, had no Cabinet status). As a favor to Lodge, Ike let him name the deputy U.N. delegate. Lodge unhesitatingly picked shrewd, amiable James J. Wads-worth, then acting Civil Defense administrator. A boyhood friend of Cabot Lodge, Wadsworth, 53, is still his deputy, has proved to be a first-rate U.N. diplomat.

Whether measured by rewards, difficulty or importance to the nation, the post of chief U.N. delegate is one of the top jobs in the Federal Government. Pay and perquisites: \$7,500 a year salary; an eight-room, \$8,000-a-year spartment on the top floor of Park Avenue's Waldorf Towers; a chauffeured Cadifici; up to \$1,000 a year for entertainment expenses; and the title of ambassador.

Position Popers. The Senate made it very clear, in the U.N. Participation Act of 1945, that the nation's U.N. delegate is not supposed to decide questions of policy. The U.S. delegation, says the law, "shall, at all times, act in accordance with the instructions of the President, transmitted by the Secretary of State."

in the day the secretary of State.

Most beganization and the state of International Organization Affairs, headed by AsState Department Fames to Wilton. For any U.N. question that can be foreseen, the Wilcox Bureau prepares "position papers," checks them out with other federal agencies concerned—Defense Department, Atomic Energy Commission, etc.
After approval by Dulles and Eisenhower, a
position paper becomes a statement of
U.S. policy. It keeping with this written
structions; if they call for introduction of
u.S. resolving, a draft is included.

But Lodge is no mere technician carrying out instructions. As a member of the Cabinet and a respected adviser of both the President and the Secretary of State, Lodge has a big hand in the shaping of policy. Furthermore, he can, and frequently does, eth his instructions changed. He often tells Dulles—or in Dulles* absence, Wilcox—that the course decided upon in Washington is likely to sitr reactions or encounter obstacles that the State Department had failed to take into account. Usually Lodge wins his point. Sometimes the "instructions" he gets of what he will be a construction of the state of what he will be a considered to the state of the state

Seporate Tables. In carrying out his instructions, Lodge does an effective job of arguing the U.S. case, both in open debate and in the incessant lobbying that goes on at the U.N. between debates. He proved his mettle as a tactician early in



DEPUTY WADSWORTH
Through ideals.

his U.N. career when he had to defend the unpopular U.S. proposal for a "two-sided" (no neutrals) Korean peace conference instead of the "round-table" (neutrals present) conference urged by Britain, backed by the Soviet bloc. A round-table conference, said Lodge, would resemble an old-fashioned Mother Hubbard dress, "covering everything and touching nothing." At the Political Committee showdown on the British resolution, Lodge lost 21 to 27, but the voting made clear that the British could not scrape up the twothirds majority needed in the General Assembly, and the round-table plan got no farther. Once Lodge won that defensive battle, the rest was easy; the Assembly passed the U.S. two-sides plan 43 to 5.

Lodge has a perfect record of winning the big ones in the U.N. He won over-whelming U.N. endorsement of U.S. dis-armament proposals despite ferce Soviet opposition. In 1954 he got a lopsided majority for a U.S. resolution to 1) condemn Red China for refusing to free 15 captured U.S. airmen, and 2) send Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to China on a mission that eventually secured the air-

men's freedom. After the Soviet Union crushed the Hungarian revolt in 1956. Lodge mustered 55 votes for condemnation, even though the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt had badly blurred the issue.

One night in October 1956, still in white tie and tails, Lodge hurried to the U.N. from the Metropolitan Opera House to call for an immediate Security Council meeting to deal with the Israeli invasion of Egypt. When Russia's Arkady Sobolev strode into the Security Council waving a wire-service report that Britain and France were threatening to invade Egypt, Lodge promptly added to his Israel-mustwithdraw resolution a provision calling upon all U.N. members (i.e., Britain and France) to withhold assistance from Israel "as long as it has not complied with this resolution." Britain vetoed. During the painful weeks that followed, Lodge found himself voting with Sobolev against historic U.S. allies, had the task of working out the details of the British, French and Israeli withdrawals, "I forgot what sleep was like," he recalls,

Logic & Flattery. The debates and vote counts that make up the televisable drama of the U.N. add up to only a small part of Delegate Lodge's job. As in the U.S. Senate, most of the real persuading is done in private talks. More important than a flair for public speaking, the U.S.'s delegate to the U.N. must have a flair for private persuasion, whether through logic, browbeating, charm, force of personality, flattery, or any combination of these. Since he has to keep in mind not only tomorrow's vote but the possibly more important votes to be counted next week, next month, next year, he has to work incessantly at building up good will and avoiding hurt feelings, Says Lodge: "I walk on eggs some of the time."

wait on eggs some of the time.

Accordingly, much of Lodge U. rid.

Accordingly, much of Lodge U. rid.

Be has to attend other delegations parties, sometimes two or three a day, holds frequent gatherings of his own. Famous among U.N. delegations are Lodge's "sing fests," at which he lets go in a sonorous barrione in any of several languages, urges guests to let go, too. Even shy, reserved known to join in a chorus. Lodge's favorite solo: a faintly bawdy ditty called Selv's a Personal Friend of J Macle

She's a Personal Friend of Mine.
The Precious Aster. When Lodge first
went to the U.N., the occasional lapses
into alondress that damaged his Senate cainto alondress that damaged his Senate caled the was distant with his staffers, sometimes
plunged ahead without advising them or
seeking their advice. But Lodge has grown
impressively during his five years at the
U.N. Despite his early success, Cabot
Lodge counts among the late bloomers,
those who keep on growing at ages when
into rigidity. Today, a mellowed, warmer,
more tactful and more patient Cabot Lodge
as superlative operator in the U.N. mazes.

But the U.S.'s most valuable asset in the U.N. is not any individual; it is the fact that, in the struggle with the Soviet Union, the U.S. has a basic majority. The U.S. has never lost a vote in either the Security Council or the veto-free General Assembly in a head-on political contest with the Soviet Union. In the Security Council, the Russians have cast 85 vetoes; the U.S. has never cast any (other vetoes by permanent council members: France, four: Britain, two: China, one).

What explains the U.S.'s basic majority? Answers Henry Cabot Lodge: "Not our material power alone, but that spiritual bond between us and other nations because of the ideals we share. The leaders of most of the countries of the world firmly believe that we stand for the right on the region of the world with the properties of the properties of the world firmly believe that we stand for the right on the right when we have majoritumes. At heart they want us to be successful. This is a precious asset."

FOREIGN RELATIONS Smiling Mike (Contd.) "Can it ever be forgotten what a racket

was made with the Citizen Genêt?" wrote a Pennsylvanian about the tour of the U.S. put on by the French revolutionary republic's new ambassador in 1703, "What hugging and tugging! What addressing and caressing! With liberty caps and the other wretched trumpery of sans culotte foolery!" But President George Washington soon had his fill of Citizen Genêt's pleading with the American people for U.S. help to France over the heads of the U.S. Government, and the nuisance he was making of himself trying to kick up an expedition of American adventurers against the U.S.'s Spanish neighbors in Florida, Thundered the President: "What must the world think of such conduct and the government of the United States in submitting to it?" He called in his Cabinet and decided to demand Genêt's recall as persona non grata.

Last week the U.S. Government's patience was running out on another hug-



CITIZEN GENÊT
After hugging and tugging, packing.

and-tug type of foreign diplomat in Washington. Name: Mikhail Aleksevich Menshikov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R., who has carried Dictator Khruskhev's stop-nuclear tests and let's-have-a-parley-attile via TV press conferences, business-men's dinners and cultural wingdings with such sincere steple that he got the nick-name of "Smilling Mike" (Trux, March 17 et each). Sumple exchange: Q. How tests when you violated the armistic in Korae? A. I think we should believe each

other—that is the only way. Last month Menshikov was warned in

a nice way by Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, now busy with Middle East matters, that he was specifically violating diplomatic procedure by sending Soviet propaganda to members of Congress and key Government agencies, e.g., Vice President Nixon, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, California Democratic Representative Jimmy Roosevelt, without channeling it through the State Department as required. Menshikov smilingly promised to look into the matter, did nothing. Last week the State Department let it be known that the U.S.'s final recourse in such a matter might be to declare such a diplomat persona non grataalmost like Citizen Genêt. As it happened, Ambassador Genêt's

The transperson, Aminessature General Services of the Control of t

THE CONGRESS Killing with Kindness All things come to him who serves in

An tungs come to find who serves in Congress, even responsibility for slaughtering hogs and cattle. Climaxing three years of hearings, debate and mountainous mail, the Senate last week passed (72-9) a bill condemning most U.S. packing-houses' slaughtering methods as cruel and specifying "humane" techniques.

For the bill's lobbyists, passage climaxed an uphill fight. Some 30 years ago, U.S. humane societies were aghast to discover that a steer being led to slaughter was first stunned by a hammer blowoften ineffectively-then slashed across the throat and allowed to bleed to death. Hogs were shackled by a leg to overhead conveyor belts, jabbed in their jugular veins, sometimes dumped alive into scalding water. The societies pressured meat packers into joining a committee on humane slaughter that achieved some innovations, e.g., some packinghouses began using a captive bolt pistol, which fires a metal rod into the brain; George A. Hormel & Co. installed carbon-dioxide rooms where hogs were gassed before slaughter. But most packinghouses continued old



CHRISTINE STEVENS
It shouldn't happen to a hog.

methods. Angrily, the humane societies took the issue to Congress, early this year got a bill through the House.

As the bill came up for Senate hearings, the meat-packing lobby warned that new techniques would mean higher meat prices and the Department of Agriculture criticized the law as fuzzy and hard to police. Although the bill exempted kosher slaughter, Orthodox Jews opposed it as interference with shehitah, the ritual for killing kosher animals. The humane societies rebutted other arguments by pointing out that such countries as Switzerland. The Netherlands and England administer similar laws, predicted that rather than raising prices, new techniques would help packers recover \$50 million in meat lost a year through careless slaughter.

Said an Agriculture Department official, throwing up his hands: "You can't be for sin, and that's what they make it out." Making it out best was Christine Stevens. president of Manhattan's Animal Welfare Institute and secretary-treasurer of the hard-lobbying Society for Animal Protective Legislation, and the humane societies' most effective spokesman, Trim, greving Christine Stevens, 40, badgered Congressmen, testified at hearings, used some of her own money (Husband Roger Stevens produced Broadway's Cat on a Hot Tin Root and Time Remembered, once headed a syndicate that owned the Empire State Building) to crank out publicity.

Christine Stevens wore down the opposition. The bill sailed through both houses, is in line for quick conference action and presidential signature. The April Lorest probably will fall into line. Although the measure contains no noncompliance penalties, packers who hammer cattle and host conscious pigs are ineligible to bid host conscious pigs are ineligible to bid purchasing \$250 million worth of meat a year, is too big a customer to lower.

Don't Blame Me

In another time and climate, Washington's hoary old dodge-the-blame game might have been amusing. But last week Democrats and Republicans were playing the game for all it was worth over the tragic demise of hard-fisted, desperately needed labor legislation. In another part of the capital, Arkansas' John McClellan and his Senate investigating subcommittee continued to document graft, corruption and outright racketeering that led repeatedly to the nation's biggest unions, e.g., the powerful Teamsters, whose boss Jimmy Hoffa is deep in a plan to organize all U.S. transportation. In the face of such evidence there was plenty of blame to dodge as the Senate-passed Kennedy-Ives bill was entombed, apparently for all time, in the House Labor Committee,

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell recalled accurately that the Administration had submitted last January a reasonable, workable program for preventing union abuses, that the Democratic Senate had watered it down, and Republican prodding (mostly by California's Bill Knowland) had put some starch back into it. In the House, said Mitchell, Speaker Sam Rayburn let the bill age on his desk "40 days and 40 nights" before referring it to the anarchic House Labor Committee. chaired by North Carolina's molassesmoving Graham Barden.

Massachusetts Democrat Jack Kennedy, Senate sponsor (with New York's Republican Irving Ives) snapped back that Mitchell, for all of his ringing statements, had "never lifted a finger" to help get Republican support for the bill. On the other hand, said Kennedy, the National Association of Manufacturers, after discovering features objectionable to management in the bill, had flooded the House with "intemperate, exaggerated and misleading attacks." Speaker Rayburn chimed in to explain that he sat on the bill 41 days in hope of rounding up votes enough to suspend House rules and bypass Barden's committee. That gambit failed when the N.A.M. stirred up too many "noes.

N.A.M. surely deserved some blame. but the Democrats would most regret the failure. Labor might be relieved; "You can say we're not sorry it failed," commented one labor official. But the U.S. as a whole had been deeply stirred by Mc-Clellan's revelations of corruption in Big Labor, might at election time wonder why a Democratic-controlled Congress had not done something about it. The man to ask was Democrat Sam Rayburn, 45-year House veteran, who has wielded his gavel too long and ruled the House too well to botch a legislative job accidentally.

ARKANSAS

Turmoil Ahead

"Mr. Faubus has baldly drawn the line between defiance of the law and orderly adjustment of our difficulties," said the Arkansas Gazette two days before the Arkansas Democratic primary last week. "In effect, he is asking the

people of Arkansas to endorse armed repellion against the United States.

Orval Faubus got his endorsement, In a landslide that rattled the nation's teeth -much as they were rattled when the troops landed in Little Rock last September-Faubus won the primary, thus is slated to be the second man ever to spend three terms in the Arkansas Governor's chair. In a record turnout he defeated two opponents, won a historic 68% of the vote, carried every one of the 75 counties, from the rich, black Delta, heavily populated with Negroes, to the northwestern mountain counties, where Negroes make up only a tiny minority of the population.

As the returns cascaded into his headquarters in Little Rock's Marion Hotel,



DEMOCRAT FAURUS An endorsement of "bullet and bayonet."

Faubus paraded his pleasant smile before the Dixie-singing, button-wearing hundreds on hand to celebrate his certain victory. "Don't leave now, Governor, cried a hanger-on as Faubus started off to make a victory statement somewhere else. "Ike's on the phone." Faubus' cocky answer brought cackles and rebel vells out of the sultry night, "Tell him to call back later," he drawled.

Yankee Go Home, Orval Faubus' two opponents had tried first to run against the third-term issue, found that voters had accepted the calculated Faubus definition of the campaign: show the "outsiders," including President Eisenhower and "the Yankee press," that Arkansas does not want integrated schools. With the courage to win or lose on horse sense, Chancery Judge Lee Ward of Paragould (pop. 10,000) grimly contrasted his own law-and-order segregationism with the "bullet and bayonet approach" taken by Faubus, "Orval Faubus stands today on the brink of treason," said he in an election eve TV speech. "Is it war between Arkansas and the United States?"

But early election night Judge Ward conceded, wished Faubus "and the people of Arkansas a happy and prosperous administration" and went back to his bench.

Around the South, politicians felt the rumbling landslide, scurried to get with it. Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin, who had pushed Faubus toward making a big issue of integration at Central High School last fall, weighed in quickly with an expected telegram on the "splendid victory." Mississippi Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adams wired: "Northern Democratic leaders should scrape the wax out of their ears." Louisiana's Governor Earl Long thought it was "a pity there are not more people like him at the helms of government." Florida's LeRoy Collins saw the results as reflecting "overwhelming resentment" against federal troops; North Carolina's Luther Hodges said they were a measure of the "intensity of feeling" against Ike's dispatch of troops, Virginia's J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who may soon decide for law or violence in communities (at least three, one pending) facing school-integration orders effective next month, wired: "You have my cordial good wishes."
"A Pretty Good Governor." In Wash-

ington, Democrats, with one strike against them because they voted to water down the Administration's civil rights bill last year, were stunned into temporary silence by the realization that they would go into the fall and the 1960 campaigns with Orval Faubus around their necks. Finally, Democratic Chairman Paul Butler found his voice to deliver an odd defense of Faubus: "His election was not determined on the question of segregation as opposed to integration. The issue was largely on the use of troops in Little Rock. Further, without endorsing his action at allactually I'm against everything he did in that instance-Governor Faubus has

been a pretty good governor. Faubus' landslide raised points far more serious than politics, A Federal Court of Appeals is reviewing Federal Judge Harry I. Lemley's decision to delay for 2 vears integration at Little Rock Central High; if the delay is refused, it will take a brave Negro to claim his rights at school's opening. Most Arkansans also expect trouble in the seven other communities that have already begun integration. In seven Southern states-Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia-there is no integration at all, and the newly emboldened anti-integration forces are waiting to see the outcome of next month's tests of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws, designed to close public schools that obey a court order to integrate. Summed up the Gazette's Executive Editor Harry Ashmore: "The moderate position formerly espoused by many Southern political leaders, and by this

newspaper as a matter of principle, has

been rejected by the mass of voters in this upper Southern state and is now

clearly untenable for any man in public

life anywhere in the region. A period of

struggle and turmoil lies ahead.

INVESTIGATIONS

Beneath Contempt

Bernard Goldfine was back in his Boston, and his friend Sherman Adams was still at his White House desk-but by no means was all right with their world last week. With slow-moving precision, Arkansas' Oren Harris got his House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight to vote a unanimous recommendation that Goldfine be cited for contempt of the House for his refusal to answer 22 questions during gaudy hearings before the subcommittee on the operations of his Boston real estate companies, Then Chairman Harris got the parent House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to add its unanimous endorsement. This virtually assured an automatic contempt citation by the House and a pointed invitation to the Justice Department to prosecute.

One of Goldfine's own lawyers made it clear that he thought Justice had a case. In an extraordinary publication of memos he had written during the hearings. Washington Lawyer Roger Robb revealed that he had advised Goldfine to answer all the committee questions that he possibly could. Goldfine instead took the advice of tough-talking Boston Lawver Samuel P. Sears, who, said Robb, advised his client to "tell the committee to go to hell." Sears for his part cracked back that Attorney Robb had messed things up by hiring the pressagents who turned the Goldfine appearance into a circus (TIME, July 14), hinted darkly that Robb had not really represented Goldfine at all but was hired to protect the interests of Sherman Adams.

OPINION

Atom-Age Army

"I am not going out to write and raise a rumpus and things," said Lieut. General James M. ("Slim Jim") Gavin, 50, Army Research and Development chief, when he announced his retirement from the service seven months ago, after losing his battle to get a healthy boost in his 1050 budget (TIME, Jan. 13). This week LIFE published the second of two installments on Gavin's quickly written 304-page book, War and Peace in the Space Age (Harper; \$5), a rumpus-raising attack on his old enemies and a sharp accusation that the Army is in bad shape technologically because the defense effort has been too concentrated on the Air Force, And this, he says, is doubly tragic, because: 1) limited wars using tactical atomic weapons are still more likely than the massive airatomic one for which the Strategic Air Command is ready, and 2) SAC's big bombers will be useless in the missile age that is almost upon the world.

The manned atomic bomber, declares Paratrooper Gavin, will be out of business even before the intercontinental ballistic missile is on hand to replace it. Date for the bomber's "early obsolescence": the moment effective Russian "surface-to-air missiles carrying nuclear warheads are on the site in numbers." If such deterrent protection is to be retained, argues Gavin, "we will have to step up missile production so as to have, at an early date, an arsenal of combat-ready, mobile, intermediate and long-range missile systems.'

Other targets at which Gavin fires: EX-DEFENSE SECRETARY CHARLES E. WILSON. Gavin quotes an unnamed service chief on Wilson: "The most uninformed man, and the most determined to remain so." His "deception and duplicity, says Gavin, let him conceal slashes in combat-ready divisions by creating "Wilson" divisions out of paper groups of troops as far apart as Fort Benning, Ga. and the Panama Canal Zone, Wilson made good a foolish assurance to Congress that no additional soldiers were needed for Formosan defense, charges Gavin, by shipping groups over without shoulder patches.* U.S. INDUSTRY. Industrial pressure, he

charges, is partly responsible for "hun-



AUTHOR GAVIN He wasn't going to write and things.

dreds of millions of dollars being spent on obsolete weapons.' THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. The Defense Department civil servants who, more permanent in the Pentagon than either politically appointed Secretaries or rotated military career officers, pervert the decision-making machinery. Though he does not name Defense Comptroller Wilfred J. McNeil, Gavin bombs the fiscal officer in the Pentagon who often rejects projects without understanding of military needs.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. Dwight D. Eisenhower was "out of touch" with

* "Gavin is just another man who has an exaggerated idea of his own intelligence," cracked Wilson last week, informing Detroit reporters that he does not plan to read the book, "I never had much to do with General Gavin. He just wasn't that far along in the thing.'

technological advances in weaponry, says Gavin, as far back as SHAPE days.

Such harassing fire, the restless reaction of a hair-trigger combat commander caught in the paper and politics of the peacetime Pentagon, tends to obscure the best of his book and the special brand of Army "wild blue yonder" that is the best of Jim Gavin. After a hard-eyed assessment of a U.S. Army that could be stopped by the "primitive" Red Chinese in Korea, he makes a passionate demand for the money and decisions to provide the West with an atom-armed and airmobile fighting force that can hold down Communist threats, big and little, by being ready to fight anywhere in the world at any moment.

By 1965 he foresees hemisphere-sized battlefields ("Africa is the key to the defense of Europe"), upon which infantrymen, armed with shoulder-fired nuclear guns, will be deployed and supplied by airplane, supported by 1,500-mile missile batteries mobile enough to avoid destruction, provided with observation by robot planes and reconnaissance satellites. screened by "sky cavalry" of well-armed helicopters that can easily hop across

any terrain.

Impatient at the tendency of any peacetime armed force to think only of "what it did best in its last war." Gavin compares the Maginot Line, the French elaboration of their World War I trench tactics, with the present-day U.S. preoccupation with bombers and bases. A peaceor-bomb world would be a simpler place to live in, says he, but various Communist aggressions since the Korean war prove that it is not that kind of world. And once his much loved Army has added its potential to the strength of bombers. "we must learn to think of the earth as a tactical entity and of space as the next great strategic challenge.

CITIES

Spend at Home

State legislatures and city council chambers across the U.S. regularly ring with politicians' warnings against "increasing concentration of power in Washington," The truth is that the main power of government-to spend money-is being claimed by legislatures and city councils at breakdown rate. Since World War II the states have increased their spending 15 times faster than the Federal Government; city governments have increased a hefty 18 times faster. In fiscal 1957 alone, reports U.S. Census Bureau after a year of figure collecting, cities upped total expenditures 13% to an awesome \$12.8 billion. By comparison, federal spending for 1957 nondefense, domestic items was \$24.2 billion.

Much of the new municipal money poured into overcrowded streets and schools, was scrounged from an average 12.5% rise in sales taxes, an 11% hike in debts. And many state legislatures and city councils are girding themselves for record inchings-up in tax rates next year.

AMERICANA

Middle Muddle

If a map of the U.S. is balanced on a pin, the point sticks up one mile north and one mile west of tiny (pop. 610) Lebanon in north central Kansas. This is the geographical center of the U.S., a trifling fact established 40 years ago in much that way, by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Pridefully, Lebanon put a marker on the spot, struck off fitting souvenirs, built a new \$50,000 motel and counted 20,000 tourists a year.

Last week a recalculation in Washington stripped Lebanon of its exclusive little glory. No malice intended, said the geodesists, but with the addition of 586,400 square Alaska miles, the balance would have to move 439 miles northwest -give or take ten miles-to the vicinity of Two Top Peak, a butte eleven wagontrail miles west of Castle Rock, S. Dak. Lebanon was furious. The city's new motto: "Let's put the center back in the ington, and Lebanon Mayor Raymond

Schuette snapped peckishly: "We just don't see this as something funny,"

THE CENSUS Reshuffle for the House

The U.S. House of Representatives, whose 435 members are apportioned to the states by population, is due for a reshuffle after 1960. By then, predicted the Census Bureau last week, the national nose count will be 180 million, up 29 million from 1950. On this basis, booming California, which gained seven seats after the 1950 census, will probably get another seven, boosting its total to 37. This would put it just behind New York (now 43, but slated to drop to 40), and well ahead of Pennsylvania (30 now, 27 after 1960). Other probable gainers: Florida, with three; Michigan and Texas, two each: Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio and Oregon, one each. Other losers: Massachusetts and Arkansas (two), Maine, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi (one apiece). The one representative that Alaska gets with statehood will temporarily swell the House to 436, but the figure will fall back to 435 after the census reapportionment-which will not take effect until the 88th Congress convenes in 1063.

AIR AGE

Busman's Holiday

Like a Greyhound bus driver who admires sports cars, United Airlines Captain Marion ("Pat") Boling, 43, cherished a quiet dream. In 1040 four-engine Pilot Boling watched the late Bill Odom lift a small Beechcraft Bonanza off a Honolulu airport on a nonstop flight that ended 4.957 miles away in New Jersey. Eying the light plane's performance. Boling resolved some day to better the mark. Last week he did. Flying an orange Bonanza from Manila, Pat Boling took a broad arc



PILOT BOLING IN PENDLETON Canned pears and preserved dreams. over the Pacific, finally came in for a landing in Pendleton, Ore. after flying alone for 6,890 miles and 46 hours

Boling planned the flight for nine months, spent part of his time checking charts and part learning to stay awake 48 hours at a stretch. His 250-h.p. plane was fitted with auxiliary wingtip tanks to provide an extra 124 gal. of gas (he consumed all but eleven), and with a special horn. Horn's function: to blow every hour, prevent his falling asleep too long. Boling left a parachute behind to save 25 lbs., stocked up on canned pears, apricot nectar and Fig Newtons. Special baggage: the white Bible his wife Joyce, a Seventhday Adventist, carried on their wedding day, Over the lonely Pacific, Boling, son of a Baptist minister, put the plane on automatic pilot, thumbed his favorite Prov-



erbs, e.g., "The eyes of the Lord are in every place.

Flying at 6,000 ft., averaging 152 m.p.h., Boling swung routinely above Okinawa and Japan, jumped the ocean to the Aleutians. There he ran into his only trouble. When the wingtip tanks unaccountably began to lose fuel, and the engine coughed in the cold. Boling began running over his ditching check list. Then he decided to stay with the plane. He dropped to 1,500 ft.; when the engine purred again, he flew confidently on. Approaching the Pendleton airport he radioed a single request; permission to land without circling because gas was low.

Met by Joyce, a onetime airline hostess, and son Kevin, 9, Boling soon was soaking in a hot bath, relaxing under an alcohol rubdown, then slipped gratefully into bed. He was \$3,140 richer for the flight (\$1,000 of the money pledged to the Seventh-day Adventists) because properly proud Beech Aircraft had guaranteed \$1,000 for his reaching Seattle and \$10 for every mile beyond. But for Pat Boling there was a greater satisfaction. Said he: "Those were the best hours of my life. Everyone likes to see his plans come true.

THE POST OFFICE Now Lincoln! Now Bolivar!

In Sioux Falls, S. Dak., a woman mailed 400 Christmas cards on the day before the fateful Aug, I with stickers that read: DO NOT OPEN BEFORE DECEM-BER 25. In Chicago somebody mailed a letter with a 3¢ Statue of Liberty stamp plus a penny, stuck to the envelope with Scotch tape. In Brooklyn, N.Y., Lever Bros. finished mailing 3,000,000 soap samples at a rate of 1,000,000 per day, saved Soo,ooo. In Dallas a group of youngsters at the First Methodist Church mailed out their Saturday night program on a thousand 2¢ postcards, saved the church \$10. In San Francisco the inscrutable Chinese lined up at post office windows on Clay Street-"China Station"-there started an inscrutable run on 3¢ stamps that would, on fateful Aug. 1, become as rare as the 5¢ phone call, the 10¢ hamburger. the 50¢ haircut and, for that matter,

the fine 5¢ cigar." Thus last week the U.S., in a mixed-up. 20%-above-normal, Christmas-like post office rush, anticipated the increase of postal rates from 3¢ to 4¢ (lavendercolored Lincolns or gold-colored Bolivars) for first-class letters, from 2¢ to 3¢ for postcards, from 6¢ to 7¢ for domestic airmail. Richer by \$450 million revenue, Postmaster General Summerfield rosily called it "the beginning of the greatest period of postal progress in American history." Epilogue to an era, in the lettersto-the-editor column of the Chicago Daily News: "I have nothing to say, but I thought I'd just write one more letter to the editor before the Republicaneconomy 4¢ postage goes into effect."

* Most notable of such ancient bargains: the 5-mile ferry ride between Manhattan and Staten Island, still 5¢.



BAGHDAD PACT MEETING IN LONDON*
The problem: an incendiary who wants to tend the fire.

Joseph McKeown-Life

THE NATIONS What to Talk About

In his first call for a summit meeting on the Middle East, Nikita Khrushchev declared that "the world is on the brink of catastrophe," and the fighting had already begun. Last week Khrushchev was still rumbling about "a powder barrel which can explode at the slightest spark," The summit meeting that was shaping up could no longer be justified by such hoarse cries. The flames of violence that had flared in the Middle East had been dampened. Iraq's new regime had diplomatic recognition from just about everybody. In Lebanon the election of General Fuad Chehab as President (see below) raised hopes for an end to civil war and withdrawal in due season of U.S. troops.

But the momentum of summitry continued. Every nation was busy extracting every drop of propaganda value in the negotiating, and preparing its positions for made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made a jet flight to Pekinds on the tiged made and the pekinds of the tiged made and the tiged and the tiged assignment of the tiged and the tiged assignment of the tiged and tiged assignment of the tiged and tiged assignment of the tiged and tiged search of the tiged and tiged as tiged assignment of tiged as tiged as tiged search of the tiged as tiged as

India's Nehru, initially pleased by Russia's invitation, was now less keen to participate at the risk of promoting Nasseriem and looking like a Soviet stooge, considerable of the property of the propagation of the property of the prolay make the property of the propagation of the property of the propagation of the somebody might want to bring up Algeria. De Gaulle had less success seeking Rome and Bonn support to speak for continental Europe, Italy's new Premier, Amintore Panlania, a L.S. visitor last week, was Fanlania, a L.S. visitor last week, was form or another had some chance of doption: a Western-sponsored Middle East development plan, operated through the U.N.

The Degree of Worry. Was a U.N. summit session doomed to be held in a cave of winds, reverberating with propaganda and with each side eager only to put the other in the dock, and to stay out of the dock itself? The West might be prepared to come to terms with Pan-Arabism, but knew no way and had no desire to come to terms with a Nasserism founded on anti-Westernism, buoyed up by Soviet arms, spreading inflammatory lies preaching assassination. The British might warn Khrushchev, as Anthony Eden in a moment of crisis did once before, that British national solvency depends on ability to buy Persian Gulf oil for sterling, and that the British are prepared to take all necessary steps to protect its source.

Khrushchev could be counted upon to demand that the Anglo-American forces get out immediately, and that the great militarily in the Middle East from now on. He might get further mileage out of proposing an embarge on arms shipments to the area, knowing that the West would be area, knowing that the West would remark the work of the control of the error fire of nations. The U.S., to accent the positive, would propose, among other things, an international economic development fund for the Middle East and a with "indirect aggression."

Some of these schemes had no hope of adoption; others had little short-run rele-

* Seated, from left: Iran's Eghbal, Pakistan's Khan Noon, Britain's Macmillan, Turkey's Menderes, Dulles. vance to the political ferment in the Middle East. ("When the principal personalities in a government are living in daily fear of murder and assassination," noted Secretary of State Dulles last week, "it is very hard to get their minds onto a program of economic development,") But, whether a summit meeting might do more on how much either Khrushchev or Nasser really worried that the Middle East might get out of hand, and how willing they would be to treat specific sources of tension.

Unwanted Volunteers, Was Nasser still worried that next time Moscow might send him unwanted "Moslem volunteers. Communist troops he would have a hard time getting rid of? The onrush of events had momentarily been stalled, but agitation everywhere continued, and nothing had been solved. Jordan was one sign of the danger. Should the British go home, leave Hussein to be ousted by Nasserites? In such a case Israel, its existence threatened as never before, might even take military action. British troops were thus holding the peace while accused of spreading war. Rather than accept a third Arab-Israeli war with its incalculable risks to the great powers (and its threat to his Nasserite friends), Khrushchev might prove willing to accept some kind of U.N. guarantee, not of Hussein's regime, but of Iordan's continued independence. But in the last analysis, whether or

not anything useful was achieved would depend not only on Dwight Eisenhower, Harold Macmillan and Nikita Khrushchev. It would depend, too, on Gamal Abdel Nasser, a man who in the past has shown a blind determination to graftly his own imperialistic ambitions though the heavens fall. Unless Nasser renounced his habit of setting international to more access to be a setting international to the setting the would put them out, no agreements achieved at any summit meeting could bring stability to the Middle East.

THE MIDDLE EAST

After the Baghdad Pact

Although John Foster Dulles was the prime mover in planning the Middle East's "Northern Tier" grouping of anti-Communist states back in 1953, the U.S. has never joined the Baghdad Pact, When Turkey's Premier Adnan Menderes last year asked why, President Eisenhower reportedly replied that if the U.S. had moved to join, Israel would have asked similar guarantees and the U.S. would have had to refuse them, thus provoking pro-Israeli pressures in the U.S. and blocking Senate ratification of the treaty. At last week's meeting of Baghdad powers in London, Secretary Dulles announced that the U.S. had become a "full partner" with those Baghdad Pact members present at its London meeting.

The Baghdad Pact is no longer what it was now that its only Arab affiliate, Iraq, will probably soon opt out. In some ways the Northern Ten alliance is tidler. Even Israel should be less troubled by an agreement that will no longer deliver arms to an Arab nation sworn to wipe out Israel. (Shortly before the coup, the U.S. delivered live; gits to Iraq.) But the remaining Iraq and Pakistan—were shaken by Iraq's defection, and the Moslem nations in particular demanded dramatic proof of U.S.

support

After dinner at the Carlton Gardens residence of British Host Selwyn Lloyd, they told Dulles that they would have to be go home this time with stronger proof of go home that time with stronger proof of which was not been also been dead to be the work of the way for what so have to have any fear what soever that the U.S., even at great risk, would not maintain the integration of the work of the work

telephone calls to President Eisenhower.
That evening, tacked on as a fourth paragraph. Dullow president of a south paragraph. Dullow president of a superior of the continuous president of the continuous president of the communique into a "declaration." The declaration, explained Dulles, makes the U.S. a "full partner," with surviving Baghdad Pact members, and could supersed the Bashdad Pact, should Iran drop out.

The Secretary of State cannot make treaties without Senate approval, but a U.S. aide explained that Dulles had, in effect, only done something like signing agreements with three nations individually. The importance of the move, said the aide, was chiefly psychological, since the U.S. is already pledged to aid Turkey untrained to the control of the

Dulles said he "expected" that the pledge would be backed by substantial boosts in military and economic aid to the three Northern Tier countries. Their importance as a link in the chain of anti-Soviet defenses would be undiminished by the defection of Iraq, whose territory does not even touch the Soviet frontiers.0 Around this might grow something like the Colombo Plan, an 18-nation agreement for economic cooperation to which the U.S. also adhered without a formal treaty. To mystified members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the State Department's William Rountree explained that by signing the London Declaration the U.S. had not in fact taken on any new commitments at all.

Though all defense plans assumed logistic connections across Iraq, and the Iraqi rebels apparently captured a cache of the pact's plans proposed to the pact's plans world. Radio Cairo, whose reputation for Arab world. Radio Cairo, whose reputation in the Arab ity assays amazing low, has already begun to broadcast what it declares is information from the seized records,



FUAD CHEHAB
Probably neutral, listing to the West.

LEBANON

A Vote for Peace

After living with senseless death and unresolved bickering for three months, few in Beirat believed that the election of President Camille Chamoun's successor would be held on schedule last week. But the U.S. troop landings had shocked all Lebanese into a new sense of urgency might otherwise stay indefinitely. U.S. five-star Ambassador Robert Murphy, Re's special envoy, performed his good offices among the warring factions with characteristically persuasive art (and then tactfully left town on polling day). All these are the control of the

-LEBANON'S NEW PRESIDENT-

Elected President of Lebanon last week was the little republic's No. 1 soldier: Major General Fuad Chehab, 56.

Family: Born March 19, 1902, member of Lebanon's foremost family and heir to the noble title of emir held by his illustrious forebears who ruled Lebanon under the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries. A devout Maronite Roman Catholic, as tradition requires in Lebanese Presidents, he married Rose Noiret of Nice, a French officer's daughter. They have no children.

Military Career: Joined the French army under the mandate, educated at France's famed St. Cyr. Promoted by the Vichy French to command of the Lebanese battalion of the French Army of the Levant, he was named hief of independent Lebanon's new army in 1945, has built it into a compact, disciplined force under firm control.

Personal Traits: Short, soft-voiced, trim but arthritic he is a professional soldier of high personal integrity, known to every Lebanese simply as "The General." He attends few parties, reads mainly military writings, says little. His censors regularly, at his own order, cut his name out of all dispatches during the rebellion.

Recent Role: During a 1952 political crisis he reluctantly took office as acting President for three days, until President Chamoun's election, and during the Suze crisis he held office briefly again as Chamoun's Defrews Minister. Throughout this year's fighting, he has invited rebel leaders to tea, kept their supply lines open, consulted them regularly by telephone. But he would not order army troops to attack rebels, despite heaviest pressure from the palace and Western embassies, presumably because he wanted to preserve his army's scrupulous political neutrality. When the Marines landed, Chehab felt Chamoun had betrayed he was the supplied of the properties of the supplied of

Assessment: Chehab, says a top diplomat, "is an able, conscientious fence-sitter who sat there twelve years and kept the army together, and now believes he can sit there six years more and keep Lebanon together." Once in office, he will probably ask that U.S. forces be withdrawn. Anti-communist and essentially pro-Western, he believes Lebanon cannot survive unless it works out a lasting relationship with Nasser. Chehab is likely to withdraw Chamoous with Nasser. Chehab is likely to withdraw Chamoous and the control of the con

ment and rebel forces alike could agree. Early in the week Patriarch Paul Meouchi of the Maronite Roman Catholic Church helped persuade Army Chief Fuad Che-

hab that he was the man.

On the appointed day Lebanese troops. tanks and barbed wire surrounded Beirut's Parliament: soldiers frisked all comers except Deputies and diplomats, even examined newsmen's pencils to make sure they were not bombs. Men for whom the government had long since put out arrest warrants showed up under special safeconduct, and there were some curious confrontations. The eagle-beaked boss of Baalbek's rebels strode up to Foreign Minister Charles Malik, target of the most savage opposition attacks, and with a big smile, shook hands. In trooped other rebels, all wanted by the cops, to be greeted with handshakes, wisecracks and even embraces by some of their erstwhile bitter enemies. Of the 66 members, only ten

were missing. Army Salute. Voting began without debate. On the first ballot, with the rebels as well as most of Chamoun's men voting solidly for him, General Chehab received 42 votes-just two short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Beirut's Independent Raymond Edde polled a surprising ten votes from Lebanese Christians who had begun to suspect that Chehab's election now would amount to a rebel victory. Edde, respected son of a former President, had himself proposed Chehab's name early in the revolt, but insisted that his own withdrawal now would be "to surrender our democracy to the Sixth Fleet." On the second ballot, with only a simple majority now required, Chehab got 48 votes and was elected. Suddenly the crowded parliament chamber tensed to the muffled sound of a nearby heavy explosion. Then another explosion followed, and another. It was only the army firing a 21-gun salute.

At the palace Chamoun quickly announced—with President-elect Chehab's evident concurrence—that he would stay in office until his term ends in Seytember, and that Chehab would meanwhile remain army commander. The opposition repeated its demands that U.S. forces withdraw and that Chamoun resign at once, and cynically backed up its threats to continue the rebellion until these demands are met, by setting off a pair of bombs near Parliament next afternoon.

Score: a dead, 15 wounded.

Some Lebanese Christians feared that
the rebels might get their way, and Premier Sami Solh, who narrowly escaped
assassination earlier in the week (1500 below), angirly threatmend to resign. Yet in
the face of popular pressure for peace, and
the fact that President Naser seemed
the fact that President Naser seemed
tion probably could cheak, the opposition probably could cheak, the opposition probably could not keep up resistance much longer.

Holf & Holf. Acknowledging. "I'm half military, half political now, I guess." General Chehab admitted that he was not happy about changing professions: "It's not in my character." But with a distinct new self-confidence, he let it be known that he intended to clean up the nest of resistance in Beirut's Moslem quarter, by negotiation if possible but by force if necessary, and at week's end went to a private home to dicker with ex-Premier Saeb Salam.

Though peace was far from assured in Lebanon, Chebah's decisive and orderly election was unquestionably a step toward ending the crisis. The U.S. had been able to use the immediate presence of its armed forces for a diplomatic victory on the beachhead. If the situation continued to improve, and if the U.N. befeld up its border guard, the U.S. might be able to be the probably the property of the property of the property of the property of the U.S. might be able to a Lebanon intact, independent, Western-oriented—but probably neutral in Arab and world affairs.



PREMIER SAMI SOLH
The whole carload was dead.

Death in the Canyon

On a knoll overlooking the twisting road from the Lehanese mountain village of Beit Méri to Beirut, two men waited—as they had waited for two day—to kill Lehanese Premier Sami Soht. The sirens of Sami town from his mountain villa sounded down the canyon, and one of the men set his hand on the plunger of a battery box whose wires led down into the trunk of a diashled Ford parked beside the narrow

At that instant, a green Rambler also bound for Beirut rounded the turn. In it were Fayet Esrouer and his pregnant wife, their five-year-rold daughter and three relatives. The father was rushing his wife from Beit Meri to a hospital in Beirut, the honking ministerial caravan and the siren of its motorcycle escort. Esrouer excitedly decided to pass the disabled Ford before pulling over to let the motorcade pass him. On the hilltop the confused assassin reached for the plunger a trifle too soon.

The blast of the concealed bomb tore the stalled Ford into shrapnel. It blew the Rambler off the road; the little car plunged in flames over a cliff into the steep gorge of the Beirut River. All five adults in the car were killed at once; the girl died hours later. The charred body of Fayet Esrouer came to rest sitting on a cliffside rock, feet propped up as if still on brakes, and hands still clutching the wheel that was no longer there. On the asphalt of the highway, the motorcycle cop was sprawled dead. Behind him, two gendarmes in a jeep sat dazed and bleeding behind shattered shatterproof glass, Stopped still farther back, Sami Solh's limousine turned round and sped up the mountain road. The assassins made off. That evening fellow townsmen of Fayet Esrouer lugged heavy oak caskets down the jagged river gorge to bring home to Beit Méri what was left of their friends.

JORDAN

Man on a Precipice

In the capital city of Amman last week, where young King Hussein shakly reigns with the backing of his army and his worded Bedouins, swift raids by spike-heloverly flections, swift raids by spike-helser sympathizers, as well as some 200 suspect politicians and civil servants. Who could be sure of anyone any more? Sevmany officers of the King's army are in jail, inc. Colonel Rabdi. Abdullah. Anyone caught listening to Radio Carlo or to the
vicious noise of the clandestine "Jordan Pepile's Radio" was hustled off to prison.

But still they listened: "Now King Hussein, the enemy of his people, the enemy of Arabs, the enemy of humanity, brings back the British so they can stomp on the dignity of the Arab people in Jordan as they did in the past. What kind of a King is this? What kind of blood flows in his

veins? This is surely not Arab blood." The Hostile Streets. Along the heavily traveled road from Amman to Jerusalem there are eight police checkpoints. Jordanian passengers in cars and buses are searched to the skin for arms, Almost all the Palestinian refugees (there are half a million in Iordan) are hostile to Hussein's government. Taxi drivers and civil servants, businessmen and doctors (first looking cautiously over their shoulders) admit to being pro-Nasser and anti-Hussein. A government censor scans the Amman newspapers to be sure they contain nothing critical of King Hussein; yet he also smilingly taps a picture of Egypt's Nasser and observes: "A good man." Surrounded by his Circassian bodyguards, King Hussein meets with Bedouin chiefs from the north, tells them that he is ready to sacrifice his life for his country if necessary. In a voice shaking with emotion, he adds that Jordan has "offered lessons in nationalism to those who brag about nationalism

U.S. Presidential Envoy Robert D. Murphy flew into Amman airport from Lebanon, called on Hussein at his heavily defended palace. Husein asked for sufficient aid to withstand the revolutionary fires being fanned from Baghdad, Damasus and Cairo, pleaded that the U.S. not recognize the new Iraqi regime "at least, for the time being." It was Murphy's unpleasant duty to inform Husein of two hard facts: 1) no U.S. troops will be sent to Jordan; 2) U.S. recognition of Iraq was already decided upon. Then Murphy salem and passed through the Mandelbaum Gate into Iraqi.

King Hussein did not stay locked in his palace. Once, he flew over the city in a helicopter. Another time he visited the airport where some 3,000 British paratroops represent his final bastion of strength. The young King rode in his bulletproof Cadillac surrounded by nine soldier-filled Land Rovers topped with machine guns. The motorcade sped through streets closed to all other traffic and along a route lined with Legionnaires armed with Tommy guns. As the King stood at attention watching a parade of red-bereted paratroops, a bomb went off in the city behind him-the seventh in a week. Hussein took a flight in his personal Beechcraft with his onetime flying instructor, Wing Commander Jock Dalgleish, now back in Jordan as R.A.F. commander of the British airlift, As King Hussein brought his Beechcraft down for a perfect landing, one veteran British officer said companionably to another: "Just like old times,

Land Without Peace. In the growing night, the clandestine radio boasted: "Hussein and his treacherous supporters are now living in a state of hell. was no peace, neither for the plucky, 22year-old King nor for his restless kingdom. The threats were likely to remain verbal so long as British troops remain in Jordan, but in London there was increasing talk of a "villa at Lausanne" as a suitable reward for Hussein. For Jordan, a melancholy excuse for a nation, is unable to support its people without subsidy, unable to protect its government without outside help. If it continued to exist, it would only be because everyone, at the summit or elsewhere, decided that its eradication would be worse.

IRAQ

The Voices of Revolution

In the high-ceilinged map room of the Defense Ministry in Baghdad, Premier Abdul Karcem el-Kassim continued to issue, in his own cautious way, the southing statements he has been making since the day of his lightning coup. "We are pragmatic people trying to do the best for our cointry," said he. "We cannot be qualified as Socialists or anything else.

So far, the actions have been carefully calculated to form a picture of a government bent solely on reform and wholly without opposition. Last week, after properly waiting until hundreds of notables, led by the Duke of Gloucester, had crowdd into Queen's Chapel of the Savoy in

London for a memorial service to Iraq's assassinated King Feisal II, Crown Prince Abdul Illah and Premier Nuri as-Said, Her Majesty's British Government officially recognized the new regime that had overthrown and murdered these friends of the West. Next day the U.S. did the same, and promptly sent Troubleshooter Robert Murphy off to Baghdad for talks.

The Oil Flows. From that fabled city, each day brought a new promise of reform. The government drew up a provisional constitution with an article specifically aimed at cutting up wast farmlands now owned by some 60 sheiks, who were the backbone of Nuri's regime. The rebels abolished the anachronistic tribal courts that would, for a fee, give tribesmen a far



AREF & FRIEND Big brother is willing.

softer kind of justice than would a regular court. Dramatically, the rebels also announced that work would cease on Feisal's new \$20 million "palace," which was actually to be an administration building with only comparatively moderate accommodations for the royal family. Meanwhile, the oil continued to flow to the West. "You Must Be Patient," Though unit-

"You Must Be Patient." Though united on the surface, the new government is full of contradictions—a revolutionary junta of old-fashioned politics and new young Nasserite soldiers whose directions and young Nasserite soldiers whose directions of of Finance and 'Guidance' (propaganda), among others, once resigned from Parliament over the government's refusal to nationalize the oil industry. But the rebels seem content for the moment to keep old contracts and, in time, to negotime of the royalized ob) for a higher share of the royalized.

While Premier el-Kassim insists that he does not want to repeat Nasser's mistake of driving away experienced people, his government has already dismissed or jailed most members of the old Development Board, including the director of oil affairs, who probably knows more about the business than anyone else in the country. The present Development Minister is a 29-year-old engineer with a reputation among rebels based largely on a tract and the country of t

Unfortunately, in stressing long-term projects such as dams ("Nuri's Pyra-mids," they were called) and a few such eventual luxuries as a million-follar opera house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the quick benefits of prosperity, the old regime neglected the immediate needs of the fellahin. "If vervyone could fall asleep for ten years," Nuri is reported to have said once, "we would all wake up to some-many the said once," we would all wake up to some-much such that the properties of the project o

Last week the new government began a campaign to tell them that they would still have to wait. Stumping the country by helicopter, Deputy Premier Colonel Abdul el-Sallam Mohammed Aref warned: "You must be patient. Everything cannot be solved in one hour, one day, or one

month."
"Know, Brethren . . ." The Deputy
Premier's mission was a sign of the split
personality of the new government, which
seems to speak with two voices. One voice
belongs to Premier et-Kassim, a bachelor
avoided the usual pastime of denouncing
strate, or even of damning the U.S. Marine Corps landings in Lebanon ("I do not
believe the Americans will engage in any
hostilities"). The other voice is that of
sy-year-old Aref, one-time military student of El-Kassim's and, significantly, the

In his dealings with the Western press, Aref has shown none of the cordiality of the Premier. Nor has he taken the moderate line of the inexperienced and earnest act line of the inexperienced and earnest with everybody. It was Aref who, on the day of the coup, incited the mobs to attack Nuri and the Crown Prince. It was Aref who flew to Damascus to meet Egypt's Nasser—whose picture is disability. When the control of the couple of th

Four weeks after the revolution, it begins to look as if El-Kassim may be fated to play Naguib to Aref's Nasser. In a speech three weeks ago, Aref left little doubt about his own beliefs—or what the West might expect, should the extremists decide that soft-spoken El-Kassim had outlived his usefulness.

"Know, brethren," Aref cried, "that the United Arab Republic has stated through our big brother in struggle, Gamal Abdel Nasser, that it will help you and serve you. There shall be no differences among Arabs after this day. Our brother Gamal told me when we were in Damascus: 'Order, brother Abdul Sallam, for I am a soldier in your revolution."

ISRAEL

Ticking Bomb

Amid the coups and near coups, the troop landings and the summit thunderclaps that have rocked the Middle East. Israel has kept extremely quiet. Yet the potentially hottest spot in the whole area remains Israel's eastern frontier. If the British should pull out of Jordan, and Hussein's kingdom should fall into the hands of Nasserites, war could break out between Arabs and Jews over Jordan. Israel long ago said it would not "look indifferently at the dismemberment of Jordan." In such a situation. Israel might strike for the west bank of the Jordan River to give itself a more easily defended border, A single incident last week brought sharp reminder of this ticking bomb: 66 Arab prisoners in Israel, nearly all of them terrorists captured infiltrating the country from Jordan in the past, seized guns from their prison armory, killed two guards (eleven prisoners also were killed) and escaped toward the border in the most spectacular jailbreak in Israel's history.

Israel's Premier David Ben-Gurion broke his silence last week to warn that Israel would listen to what a U.N. summit conference might say about Middle East problems but would not be bound by U.N. summit decisions adopted without its participation. News of another Ben-Gurion diplomatic deed came out of Jerusalem last week. On the day Israel's Cabinet voted to give Britain permission to overfly Israel to bring troops and supplies to hard-pressed King Hussein, Ben-Gurion received the Soviet ambassador, told him that if Russia was really interested in peace, it might usefully arrange a meeting between its friend President Nasser and Ben-Gurion himself to settle Arab-Israel

differences.

The Grandson of Nuri

Among Arab leaders, Iraq's late Nuri as-Said probably led all the rest in the bitterness of his public excoriations of Israel. But fate appears to have played a last weird trick on the murdered Iraqi strongman. Out of Jerusslem last week came a strange story: Nuri Pasha's only survivor may be a 16-year-old Jewish boy now living in an Israeli border kilbhutz.

The boy's mother, Nadia Maslia, told Israeli newsmen that she met Nuri's only son, Sabah, in the early '30s when her family of wealthy Jewish bankers in Baghdad often did business with the Pasha, Though Sabah, an Iraqi air force officer, was already married to an Egyptian heiress, he fell in love with Nadia and kept trysts with her in London and Lebanon. Finally he asked her to become. as Mohammedan custom allows, his second wife. They were married at Mosul in 1939, lived in Nuri's household in Baghdad, and fled with the rest of Nuri's family to Palestine when a Germanbacked army coup momentarily toppled his government during World War II. On their return to Baghdad, their son Ahlam was born in 1942. Though at first opposed to the marriage, Nuri Pasha used to dandle little Ahlam on his knee, kept

his picture on his desk.
After World War II anti-Jewish sentiment grew in Baghdad, and Sabah's Egyptian. wife schemed successfully to get Nadia out of the house. In 1946 Nadia totok her son and moved to the Jewish part of Palestine, which became Israel two years later. In Tel Aviv, where she bought a hotel and other prosperty as when the concealed her framily connections even from her son until last week. Nuri's grandson, by Judaic law a Jew because

his mother is Jewish, is due to be conscripted into the Israeli army within the next two years. He may well be Nuri Pasha's only descendant left on earth. According to Baghdad reports, all members of Nuri's family, including Sabah, his Egyptian wife and their two children, were slaughtered in last month's bloody rising.

TURKEY

359 Million Advantages
In the twelve years since Turkey be-

came a two-party nation, its Democrats and Republicans have quarreled savagely over every aspect of national policy save one—foreign affairs. Last week this timehonored truce was abruplly broken. The man who broke it was none other than ex-President Ismet Inonu, 73, successor to Turkey's late great Strongman Kemal Ataturk.

Inonu, leader of the opposition Republicans, was disturbed by the widespread reports that Premier Adnan Menderes was about to order his army into Iraq in the days immediately following the Baghdad revolt. Following the precept laid down by Ataturk, Inonu believes that it must be a cardinal principle of Turkish policy never to interfere in the affairs of the onetime subject peoples of the Ottoman Empire. He warned that hostility to Iraq was "not in the interests of our country" and roundly condemned the government for publicly approving the U.S. and British landings in the Middle East. "The interventions in Lebanon and Jor-

dan are problems that don't concern Tur-

key directly. Our statements and atti-

tudes have not increased the love of these

countries for Turkey."
Before the week was out the Menderes government itself recognized the new Iraqi genime. But hard-driving Fremier Mendering Fremier Me

from the International Monetary Fund.

To get these desperately needed loans
—Turkey's foreign indebtedness now runs
over \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to billion, and many foreign concerns
will no longer ship goods to Istanbul without cash on the barrelhead—Adnan Menderes promised to institute long overdue
financial reforms, cut back on his grandiose economic-development program.

FRANCE

New Look for Government?

"We are faced with the Imperator of Roman decadence," cried Paris Editor Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, "We [will] no longer be in the republican tradition," mourned famed Historian André Siegfried. These were almost the only voices decisively raised last week when Premier Charles de Gaulle unveiled his

AGGRESSION BY RADIO-

A new sampler of broadcasts of hate by pro-Nasser Arab radio stations last week:

"fordan People's Radio" (clandestine): "Free officers and men in Jordan, carry your arms, carry your spears, carry your rifles and your bombs in the face of the treacherous enemy and hangman rulers. Open the fire of hell over the heads of the fire of hell over the heads of the companies. The property of the proting of the proposition of the proposition of the proting of the proposition of the proting of the proposition of the proposition of the proting of the proposition of the proting of the proting

Radio Cairo (quoting Egyptian press): "Let the new name for the Baghdad Pact be the 'pact of traitors,' because all who signed it were traitors."

"Voice of the People" (new pro-Nasser clandestine radio station that began broadcasting last week to Lebanon, proclaiming that the "people will topple every haughty tyrant— Chamoun, [Premier] Sami Solh, Malik, Hussein"): "You are a sick man, Eisenhower. You are sick and cannot stay long. You are weak, Eisenhower

... You cannot justify the landing of your army on hallowed Lebanese soil. You cannot justify your mad attitude towards summit talks. You cannot suppress the Lebanese revolution with your Sixth Fleet, which has polluted our waters. No, no, no, accursed imperialism! ... Eisenhower, you aged imperialis.

"Jordan People's Radio" (claudes time): "Since the murder of Feisal and Abdul Illah. Hussein has become a victim of continuous dreams or horrifying delusions. There are stories of Hussein having fits of hysteria thusein properties. It is a beat his side whenever he has these fits. Listen, Hussein, our people are happy, and not sad about the murder of Feisal, Abdul Illah and Nur. Said. No black flags will be flown when you meet the same fate." The year's biggest selling convertible . . . the luxurious Chevrolet Impala!



SERENITY... BY DESIGN! A car is more than just the sum of good engineering. Here, in the new CHEVROLET, superlative design has created a new dimension . . . a harmony of behavior, a serene personality that glorifies every mile you travel.

Chevrolet design merely begins with the marvelous ingenuity of Full Coil suspension, the advanced power of Turbo-Thrust V8's,* the low-slung heft of Safety-Girder frame. For these are just building blocks—the rest is endless hours of testing, perfecting, refining.

This devotion to balance in design is one of the major reasons why Chevrolet has been the most success ful car the world has ever seen. It is the real reason behind the solid satisfaction of Body by Fisher—the dayafter-day pleasure of doors that close with a smooth "click," the thorough sound-proofing that blots up tiring vibration, the enduring elegance of fabrics that last and last.

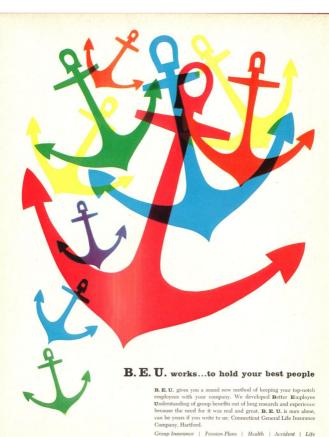
It is the reason why Chevrolet's roadability is world-famous, why its balance and stability leave you so remarkably refreshed after a long day's journey. This emphasis on perfection is also the basic reason why Chevrolet's engines purr out such silken power, so thriftily and for so many thousand miles.

These thousands of details all add up to one big thing: a serenity of motion, a balance of design that is unduplicated. Why not experience that, this week?... Cherrolet Division

of General Motors, Detroit 2, Mich.



CHEVROLE



CONNECTICUT GENERAL

proposed new constitution for France. De Gaulle submitted it to a 39-man Constitutional Consultative Committee, and, in a characteristic touch, gave them precisely

20 days to consider it.

His constitutional draft was strong medicine. Its drily mild reception reflected the common recognition of the need for a strong cure, as well as the fact that half of France was on holiday. But overriding all else was the concern expressed even by Historian Siegriried that the alternative to De Gaulle might be a "civil war between a seditious threat and a Communist threat of a popular front."

For the possibility of a paratroop coup still haunts French politics. Said Consultative Committee Chairman, famed old Parliamentarian Paul Reynaud, 79, expressing the hope that the suggestions of his committee would help to get the new constitution passed, "for we know that its failure would reopen the crisis of May while depriving us of the only man who

can resolve it.

Clipping Wings. If, as expected, it wins approval of the French electorate when submitted to a yes-or-no popular referendum Oct. 5, De Gaulle's constitution would give France a form of government unique in the Western world, a curious casserole of traditional French, British and U.S. institutions seasoned with just a soupcon of Salazar's Portugal, Implicit in almost every clause of the draft version is a profound determination to clip the wings of the negative and vacillating National Assembly which, under the Fourth Republic, used its untrammeled power to make and smash 25 governments in twelve years. Under the projected Fifth Republic, the Assembly would meet for only 5½ months a year v. the present seven, would be able to overturn a Premier only by means of a censure motion approved by an absolute majority. More crippling yet, the Assembly would have virtually no direct control over defense, basic economic policy or-apart from treaty ratification-over the conduct of foreign affairs. Any legislation which the government demanded as a matter of confidence would go into effect without a vote unless the Assembly passed a censure motion within three days.

As a final damper on the Assembly, the Fifth Republic would be ruled by a double-headed executive. Under the terms of the De Gaulle constitution, France would still have a Premier responsible to Parliament, but his ministers would have to resign their parliamentary seats. And over all would be a President elected for seven years, and with powers greater in some respects than those of the President of the U.S. He would be elected by the combined votes of Parliament, the members of the colonial assemblies, representatives of France's municipal councils, and other bodies, a grouping so weighted that a President from the left would be highly unlikely.

The President would name his own Premier and Cabinet, would have the power to dissolve Parliament at will, once it had served for a year or more. Most alarming of all to many French republicans was Article 14, which jurists call "the paragraph of necessity" and adversaries "the paragraph of dictatorship." It em-

ne paragraph or dictatorship. It empowers the President to rule dictatorially in the event that France's institutions, independence, integrity or "international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate way." The man who decides whether conditions are grave enough is the President himself.

Lost Chance. Criticism, focused on Article 14, might lead to more safeguards, but for the moment at least, most Frenchmen seemed content to let le grand Charles have his way.

Around the Hotel Matignon, it was said that De Gaulle had resisted pressure from many of his Cabinet ministers to draw up an even more authoritarian constitution. Said the general himself: "If

from many of his Cabinet ministers to draw up an even more authoritarian constitution. Said the general himself: "If there is any republic left in this constitution, it's thanks to me." And he added, "We are the last chance for a representative regime in France."



Wayne Powers & Family Came the dawn.

The Deserter

"Come indoors," said plump, goodhearted Vvette Bleuse on that November evening in 1944. "You can sleep here. There's no sense in spending your money on a hote!. "Wayne Powers, an awkward, bashful G.I. who was AWOL from his Quartermaster unit, gratefully accepted her offer—and stayed for 14 years. Outside Yvette's tiny house in the tiny

hamlet of Mont-d'Origny (pop. 1,500). The Battle of the Bulter aged a hundred miles to the east in the snowy Ardennes, through the Battle of the Bulter aged a hundred miles to the east in the snowy Ardennes, the Communists, bandits stole a million doi. lars in Boston, the Korean war began and ended, General Dwight Eisenhower became President of the U.S., Stalin died, King Farouk fled Egypt, Mount Everest was scaled, Grace Kelly married Prince Rainier, Nasser seized the Suez Canalmations fought and statesmen died and

the seasons made their slow revolve in the Norman fields around Mont-d'Origny. Under the Stars. Occasionally, late at

night, Wayne Powers would take a breath of fresh air at his doorstep. But mostly he stayed quietly indoors, peeping from behind the curtain, taking care of his pet rabbits, tending the children-Dorothy, Jimmy, Douglas, Harry, Freddy. In the birth certificates, Yvette listed the chil-dren's father as "unknown." The neighbors viewed the strange union with Gallic tolerance and were closemouthed with strangers. Three times in the 14 years French police came, looking for "a missing American soldier." Each time Yvette hid Wayne in a cubbyhole under the stairs. Back in Chillicothe, Mo., Wayne's father gradually gave up hope of ever seeing him again; in 1950 Wayne's wife Ruth got a divorce on the grounds of desertion, and disappeared from town.

The end of it all came last spring when the gendarmes, looking for witnesses to an auto accident that happened outside Vette's house, stumbled on Wayne. After questioning him, they turned him over to U.S. Army authorities in Verdun. Like a waking child. Wayne rediscovered a harsh world which he could no longer grasp. After at years with Yvette, he spoke have the could be proposed to the proposed by the proposed to the proposed to the could not be proposed to the could not be

The Propagandist. Crisp, competent Vette, now a stout matron of 36, gave a fine display of peasant shrewdness. She wrote a personal appeal to President Elsenhower, got daughter Dorothy to write to a French radio program, Your write to a Prench radio program, You should be sho

Last week, still uncomfortable in his new uniform, Wayne Powers was brought up before his court-martial in Verdun, pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion. waited for a light sentence. After all it had been a long time. But deserting, especially in war, is a high crime, and so the court-martial viewed it. The sentence: ten years at hard labor (maximum for desertion: death). The sentence is subject to review, and it may be drastically reduced. Said sturdy Yvette: "I've only one wish -that he be released soon so that we can get married and lead a normal life, taking the children out for walks on Sundays. Who knows? President Eisenhower lost one soldier-he may have gained four more, my four sons."

POLAND

Darkness on the Mountain

Throughout their country's heartbreaking history of being partitioned, conquered, occupied and finally reduced to a satellite, the Poles have clung tenaciously to the Roman Catholic Church, not only as their faith, but also as the most enduring symbol of their fervent nationalism. Almost the first thing that Communist Boss Wladyslaw Gomulka did when he





CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

THE MONASTERY OF JASNA GORA
Hurried patching up.

came to power after the anti-Soviet uprisings of 1956 was to release Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski from detention and give to Poland, which is 95% Catholic, a degree of religious freedom unknown in any other Communist nation. That was a concession won, not a benefit conferred, and ever since, uneasy has been the truce between

church and Communist state.

In March Gomulka shruptly halted the distribution of millions of dollars worth of welfare packages from Catholics abroad until the church would agree to let the opportunition of the continuous of the continuous

Masks & Truncheons, A many-turreted complex of buildings perched upon the "Mountain of Light" overlooking the grimy industrial city of Czestochowa, the monastery not only houses the gem-studded image of the Madonna ("The Holy Mother-Queen of Poland") that legend says was painted by St. Luke; it was also the great fortress famed for holding out against the conquering Swedes in 1655. No sooner had the church-state agreement of 1956 been made than pilgrims began flocking by the thousands once again to the shrine that had come to mean national independence. But even more disturbing to the government was the fact that the monastery has been distributing vast numbers of religious tracts, many of them strongly anti-Communist.

At 2 one afternoon a cluster of Commissi officials turned up at the monastery and started ransacking it. When a female cleft tried to phone her superiors, a buson Anna Fauker type snatched the the superiors, a buson Anna Fauker type snatched the the sulf. The Communists did not stop to examine their loot; papers and mimoraph machines were dumped helter-skelter into sacks. Soon an angry crowd or pigrims formed outside the building, and the substitute of the control of the superior c

"An Insult." Though the government kept the attack out of the press, the story soon spread. Last week in a letter that was read from every pulpit in his city, the Bishop of Cestechowa denounced the government's action as "an insult to our national snaturary." That evening 20,000 Catholics gathered for a special Mass, heard Cardinal Wyssynski himself deliver the apostolic blessing. Later the cardinal sisued a pastoral letter charging that the police had arrested at least one monk and several priets and pilgrims.

As the tide of indignation rose, the government burried into a huddle with church officials to see if it could patch things up. They reached a compromise on distribution of the present stockpile of welfare packages to flood victims in southern Poland, and the church agreed to keep printing presses and mimeograph machines out of its holy places.

INDIA

Communists Fire on Workers

There it was, for all India to see: the Communists were beating up students,

firing on workers.

These beatings and shootings, which sent a shudder of shock and disgust through all India last week, took place in the steamy, waterlogged southwestern state of Kerala, the Indian state under the rule of an elected Communist government. Trouble started in a series of scuffles between students and police in the coastal district of Alleppey over the restoration of a one-anna (2¢) student fare on the ferryboats. In the days that followed, hundreds of students, also protesting against higher tuitions and Communist textbooks in the schools, were hustled off to jail, and some were beaten senseless. Then political demonstrators clashed in a wild melee of fists, stones, spears and daggers that killed five and seriously wounded seven. Troubles came to a climax at a cashew-nut plant outside the town of Ouilon when strikers rushed the gates and the Communist-directed police opened fire, killing two and wounding six.

Kerala's Communist Chief Minister E. M. S. Namboodiripad cried out—as had Khrushchev at the time of the Hungarian revolt—that the strikers and students were being misled by agents provocateurs. The Communist weekly tabloid Blitz haltingly explained away police brutality in Kerala by claiming that the police were "trained in a tradition of unbridled repression, of which Communists were the main target during the former feudal rule," and had not got over their old ways. The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party issued a 1,200-word resolution which concluded that the shooting down of the strikers at Quilon was "an it hings women that the shooting of the communist Party is the shooting down of the strikers at Quilon was "an it hings women that the shooting demand for Communist Namboodiripad's resignation.

Opposition to the Kerala Communists mounted rapidly. Many of the student rioters were Roman Catholics (Kerala has the largest Christian population of any state in India) determined to fight Communist encroachment in the schools. Following a call for a statewide hartal, or general strike, by the Congress Party and their Socialist allies, some 10,000 dock workers left their jobs in the port of Cochin. Bazaars and factories throughout the state closed for a day. Students stayed away from school. Strikes, demonstrations and picketing erupted in town after town, The harried Communists, who had so often employed these same tactics themselves, seemed at a loss in dealing with them except by repression. Communistordered police charged with their steeltipped lathis against demonstrators in Calicut, injuring ten, The Revolutionary Socialist Party, which had supported the Coremunists when they took office in Kerala, switched to the opposition and now denounced the Reds for "organized totalitarianism.

At week's end panicky Red Boss Namboodiripad began backing down. His government announced its willingness to withdraw all cases against student agitators, and would let them ride free on the ferryboats pending a "judicial" inquiry into the fare rise. But students and workers were still up in arms against their Communist government.



RED MINISTER NAMBOODIRIPAD
Panicky backing down.



Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, GEORGIA DIVISION, Marietta, Georgia

Lockheed means leadership

The all-mechanical loading/unloading system available only with the Lockheed HERCULES makes possible a 40% saving in manpower required to prepare and load

freight for air shipment. And a 90% reduction of idle ground time can be accomplished by shortening the unloading/loading period from hours to minutes.



THE HEMISPHERE

VENEZUELA

Red Surge

Earnest, persuasive Communist organizers spread out through Caracas slums last week while Red intellectuals addressed classrooms and civic clubs. Their aims: trebling party membership, raising a \$150.000 fund to finance party newspapers, and running an intensive "educational, political and ideological camaginational political and ideological camagination."



COMMUNIST Boss MACHADO
Through the vacuum to the front.

among the Venezuelan masses." At a round-table meeting in Caraca, Communist Boss Gustavo Machado sat down cheerily with the leaders of Venezuela's four other parties, His aim: to get an important hand in naming a single unity candidate for President in the November election, Pouring into the political vacuum Marcos Pérez Jiménez, Venezuela's Communists sawa bright Red future head.

Infiltroting. Party membership stands at 5,000, plus a sizable number of secret members who are busly infiltrating the other parties. Cells are working hard in schools, unions and virtually every civic, professional and business group. A mempurories of the standard professional and business group. A memunist. So is a member of the Supreme Electroal Tribunal, the vice president of the Student Federation, the dean of journalism at Caraca? Central University.

Communists exercise decisive power in the daily press. Item: when known Communists were caught with a cache of Molotov cocktalis near one of the points on Vice President Nixon's canceled tour of Caracas, every paper except the Roman Catholic La Religión kept the story out of print. But when one of the arrested anti-Nixon rioters explained that he had joined in for a frolic and had no Communist ties, the story got headlines.

A chief Communist weapon is smearing the U.S. and U.S. business. Newspapers trumpet wild charges, e.g., that the U.S. military advisory mission is plotting a coup. U.S. housewives on shopping trips have been heckled with shouts of "Vankee go home," and on Caracas' new Armed Forces Avenue, crude painted signs urge "death to the imperialistic Yankees, Venezuelan schoolchildren only seven and eight years old came out of one grammar school chanting memorized anti-U.S. slogans. In good-humored rebuttal, U.S. oilmen, who have kept Venezuelan oil flowing through dictatorship and revolution, are forming the SPCAID-"Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to American Imperialist Dogs

Smiles & Hopes, For the record, non-Communist Venezuelan leaders are making mild protestations. Rafael Caldera, speaking for his Christian Socialist Copei. Democratic Action (A.D.) and the Democratic Republican Union (U.R.D.), politely turned down the idea of a Popular Front because of the Communist Party's "concept of state order and its international obligations." Last week A.D. Boss Rómulo Betancourt said that his party "does not want Communist help," Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal, chief of the five-man military junta, declared that he was a Roman Catholic and that "Catholicism and Communism are antagonists." But the politicians' deeds are less impressive. Machado's presence at the presidentpicking session, for example, was a Popular Front at work.

THE AMERICAS

Top-Level Attention

One hurry-up half hour after he greeted brother Dwight at Washington National Airport last week, returning Fact-Finder Milton Eisenhower gave out the "urgent" gist of the recommendations he will make as a result of his Central American swing.

as a result of his Central American swing. The U.S., he said, should consider: ¶ "The imperative need for loans—not grants—in every country visited,"6

¶ A response "to the appeal of Latin American nations for more stable relationships between raw-commodity prices and the prices of manufactured products." ¶ "The urgent and immediate need to bring about throughout the hemisphere a clear, accurate understanding of U.S. policies, purposes, programs and capabilities."

Milton had hardly returned before Secretary of State John Foster Dulles flew to Rio de Janeiro for a two-day visit in Brazil this week. Topic A with Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek will be the high-level meeting of American nations Kubitschek suggested after U.S. Vice President Nixon was stoned and spat

Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala. on in Lima and Caracas last May, At first Kublistchek sugested a henispheric summit conference, but after Dulles rejected the notion of a "meeting on a get-together basis of heads of government," the Brazilian President agreed that no more time should be wasted in talking about the conference's level—the important thing was the conference of the problem.

BRAZIL

Reappraising Petrobrás

News of Argentina's \$1 billion worth of development contracts with foreign oil companies (TIME, Aug. 4) last week forced Brazilians to take a hard look at forced Brazilians to take a hard look at Petrobras. President Juscelino Kubiscacke. Called the Argentine contracts "Fabluous." Then he added pointedly: "Petrobras will be maintained, but any program to increase oil production will be wear. Petrobras' shortcomings cannot be hid-Petrobras' shortcomings cannot be hid-

den. It produces 50,000 bbl. of crude oil a day, must import the other three-fourths of the 200,000 bbl. daily consumption at an annual cost of \$250 million—roughly equal to the current year's trade deficit. All the oil comes from a single area in Bahia, and Bahia crude is heavy and high in paraffin content, useful mostly for waxes, asphalt and fuel oil.

Not even Petrobrás' operational boss is very happy with its showing. He is blunt, able U.S. Oil Geologist Walter Link, 56, once chief geologist for Standard Oil (N.J.), who was lured out of semiretirement in 1955 by a tax-free salary of \$100,000, plus the promise of a free



OIL EXPERT LINK
Through red tape to solid rock.

TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958

hand. He has put together 15 crack geopoice field parties, ten gravimeter and 15 sessmographic crews, 36 wildcat rigs. But so far he has not found a single economically operable well outside of Bahia, despite the fact that Brazil has some 1,350,000 sq. ml. of potential sedimentary deposits. The big snags are a mile of solid rock beneath the surface in potential oil own the surface of the properties of the protent of the properties of the protent of the properties of the protent of the

"I pound tables and raise hell to get things done." says Link. "When the directors say tomorrow, I tell them I'm camping right here until you get going." When he was hired, he told Petrobriss: "The acpitalist and a strict believer in private enterprise. But leave me alone and I'll do the job." Link still feels alone and I'll do the job." Link still feels alone and I'll do in job. "Link still feels have alone and the property of the property of the have looking for oil the better," he says.

Even before the Argentine agreements were announced, many Brailians were criticizing Petrobrás. In São Paulo, the authoritative desily Foliha da Manhā ran a public-opinion poll, found that only 11% were in Ravor of Petrobrás as now private enterprise, and most of the private enterprise, and most of the foundation of the private enterprise, and most of the foundation of the private foreign and Brazilian companies.

CUBA

Sentry Duty

Loaded with combat gear, a platoon of U.S. marines rode trucks out of the U.S. naval base at Cuba's Guantánamo Bay one day last week. Objective: the base's freshwater supply, a pumping station seven miles inland on the Yateras River.

It was the first time since post-Spanish-American War days that U.S. troops had been ordered into Cuban territory, but the Navy thought it had no choice. Early in June, raiders from the rebel army of Fidel Castro burned the barracks of Cuban guards at the pumping station, jeopardized the water without which most of the 6,000 U.S. citizens on the base would have to move out in 24 hours. Base Commander Rear Admiral Robert Ellis conferred with U.S. Ambassador Earl E.T. Smith who later talked with Cuban Minister of State Gonzalo Güell, It was agreed that if Cuba could not guard the pumps, the U.S. would be allowed to do so. Last week the Cuban army abandoned the waterworks.

As the marines took over, Castro's reb els protested. The marines, they said, were violating Cuban sovereignty, and by relieving Cuban sentries for antirebel combat duty, they were aiding Dictator Fulgencio Batista, Castro's complaints did not impress Washington, but the State Department was put out with the Navy for breaking the U.S. nonintervention policy. Another objection was that Dictator Batista might be gulling U.S. troops into combat with his enemies, the rebels. At week's end the State Department prevailed and the marines withdrew. Without comment. Batista sent his troops back to guard the pumps.

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PEOPLE

At 10,000 ft. on the looming Bezingi Wall in the Russian Caucasus. British Mountaineer Sir John Hunt stepped onto an ice bridge, started across, fell with the bridge into space. After dropping 20 ft. out of a possible 150, he was saved by a projecting ledge and a "very smart piece of rope work" by the next man on the lifeline, Olympic Steeplechase Gold Medalist Chris Brasher, Returned to the relative comfort of Moscow, the 48-year-old captain of the 1953 Everest conquest counted this year's venture-the first British expedition to Russia since 1938-a general success, e.g., the party reached two peaks over 17,000 ft. As for the ice bridge: "I thought I was in for it."

In Kansas City, Mo., tuning up in summer stock for her Broadway debut this autumn in Redgers & Hammerstein's The Flower Drum Song, California-born The Flower Drum Song, California-born smoke of nightclube getting out of her eyes, candidly recalled what she had seen through it. On nitery patrons: "I feel sorry for most of them. The men are trying to make a big impression on the sorry for most of them. The men are trying to make a big impression on the same state of the sorry for most of them. The men are trying to make a big impression on the sorry for most of them. The men are trying to make a big impression on the post-part of the sorry for make a big impression on the post-part of the sorry for the sorry

Cordoned with special detectives on his morning walks from London's Claridge's, eleven-year-old Prince Hosson, brother of Jordan's King Hussein, displayed sadeyed evidence that the fun has gone out of being an Arab prince. Beginning his



PRINCE HASSAN AT CLARIDGE'S Travel isn't broadening.

vacation from Hastings' Summer Field School, Prince Hassan was grounded in England, according to a Jordanian embassy official, because "travel at the moment is not as regular as it was."

When federal authorities learned that a Ku Klux Klan "welcome out" party® was waiting near the walls, they quietly moved their prisoner from Tallahasses's reformation to the state of the



RACIST KASPER OUT OF ATLANTA Catfish was waiting.

his friends from the steps of the State Capitol, demonstrated that he had lost some weight but recovered no marbles. The Republicans and Democrats, said of the Republicans and Democrats, said destruction of the white race, so the nation needs a third party to save it. "from Negro and Jew control." Before he can see to all that, however, Kasper has more immediate business. Defendant in a Septemsible, he awaits another decision (probably in October) of an appealed six-month sentence for more contempt in Clinton.

"Coming home to my children after months of touring," said Violinist Yehudi Menuhin, after returning to his chalet at

* Including Little Big Horned Klansman James ("Caffish") Cole, who called the Klan rally that was routed by whooping Lumbee Indians in Maxton, N.C. last January.



THE MENUHINS AT HOME Father knows best.

Gstaad, Switzerland, "I thought it was high time for their father to do something about their musical education; not to make child prodigies of them—beaven forbid!—but just to let them know how their father makes a living." Plucked for the course: son Jeremy, 6

Was Wolber Akton unnerved by photos that showed him hanging in effigy near the hocks of a San Pedro, Calif, gas station's flying red horse? "I'm more worried about winning today's game," said the Dodger manager, still running on half a tank of sporting cliches, "You do the best you can, and it's useless to worry about it. It's not so nice to lose as to win, but you have to learn to take it."

With a surprised "Oh, no," and a lusty "Gosh awful," Patriarchitect Frank Lloyd Wright, 89, summering at his home and workshop in Spring Green. Wis., recoiled from photos of a ten-story addition to Tokyo's Wright-designed Imperial Hotel, said the annex' streamlined 'International Style" was "neither international nor style." The labyrinthine Imperial, completed in 1922, had withstood the great 1923 Kwanto earthquake, while much of Tokyo fell to rubble. World War II's fire-bombings did not destroy it. But now, according to Wright, "Westernization" had effected what war and seism could not; there was no imagining "a more outrageous insult to the feeling and character of the original building-and to Japan." In Tokyo, Annex Architect Teitaro Takahashi, 66, had a stylus ready when the Wright balloon came along, Said Takahashi: "Wright's building is not at all Japanese, as he claims, and many of its facilities are now outdated. It was nicely designed for its period, but that was the Ricksha Age.'

Although custom-tutored in privacy, Britain's royal Windsors have traditionally-like W. S. Gilbert's House of Peers "made no pretense to intellectual eminence or scholarship sublime." Drawing down his term's end report from Cheam School, Charles, Prince of Wales, first heir to the throne to attend preparatory boarding school, showed an ambiguous relationship to the family tradition. With a 70, the prince led his 20-member class in geography. "In French," said a Cheam teacher, "he made excellent progress," i.e., 52; but "he did not do so well in maths. I don't think he would make

Househunting in St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands and finishing a new book, Manhattan-bred Novelist Herman (Marjorie Morningstar) Wouk acknowledged that he had sold his New York apartment. described his new environment in terms ("peaceful," "superb climate") seldom hung on his native city.

With his budget-bloating Porgy and Bess in suspended production because of a studio fire (TIME, July 14), Cinemogul Sam Goldwyn decided to fire Director Rouben Mamoulian, Reason: "Differences of opinion." "I have the greatest respect for Rouben Mamoulian," said Sam, "but ." Said Mamoulian, who directed both the original play and the original musical: "Mr. Goldwyn's bland statement hides a story of deceit and calumny. In a suit which I propose to file, it will be necessary at long last to expose his publicity greed, his professional hypocrisy and selfishness." Mamoulian's examples: Goldwyn insisted that he be "identified publicity-wise as the sole creator of Porgy and Bess, and thereupon he ordered me to discharge my public relations counselor"; he "characterized himself as 'a powerful man,' whose enmity or displeasure could ruin me economically or professionally.

With familiar singleness of purpose, 22-year-old Peter Toft, grandson of William Howard Taft, son of Cincinnati Civic Leader Charles Phelps Taft, worked his way across the Pacific as deckhand on a freighter, arrived in Melbourne to ask for the hand of a young and beautiful Australian widow. He had met her last year at Yale when, as swimming captain, he had been called upon to show her the campus. An encouraging correspondence developed. But Wendy Marshall, 21 whose husband John Birnie Marshall broke 28 world records swimming "for God, my country, and Yale" and died in an auto crash near Ballarat after fathering her child, John Ir .- turned aside Taft's proposal with a gentle no. Peter said he would go on to Europe, study public affairs at Paris' Institute of Political Studies. Said Wendy Marshall: "At the moment, Peter is really a professional schoolboy. However, I am planning a trip to Europe next March, and what happens while I am overseas is not for comment now.





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MEDICINE

Live Virus in the Junale

Many experts are convinced that the best possible vaccine against paralytic polio would be one containing live virus —it is cheaper to give, easier to take (by —it is cheaper to give, easier to take (by U.S. health authorities are fearful that some virus might prove to be not only live but virulent. They play it safe with the Salk vaccine, in which the virus is killed with formaldehyde. Now, from in which a querte-million people have found that none got sick, and all but two developed good antibody protection. It was exactly the same later with Fox III —all but two of the children responded well. The researchers were ready for a truly big-scale test.

They moved into the valley of the Ruzizi River, boundary between the U.N. trusteeship of Ruanda and the Congo proper. Working both sides of the stream, they got native chieftains to pass the word by jungle telegraph. At their chieftains' bidding, 215,504 men, women and children trooped down to rally points

virus; as a treatment, it did no good and was potentially dangerous. Recently, Dr. Dick visited Moscow. Dr. Antonina K. Shubhade (Thue, Newvaccine, went over his data. Last week readers of the British Medical Journal were treated to the unusual spectacle of a public, nopolitical recantation by a Russian scientist, Said a letter from Moscate and the strength of the strength of the special control of the strength of the stre

ments have shown that [it] is similar to

rabies virus. As far as treatment . . . is concerned, it is not possible to make any further recommendation until reinvestigations have been made." The letter's

Queen's University, Belfast: he charged that the Russian "vaccine" was actually a preparation perilously akin to live rabies

co-signers: Dick and Shubladze.

Harley Street Forever

In the eyes of the average Briton. London's Hardy Street far outranks any temple of Aesculapius as a shrine of healing. But last week Hardy Street was shocked through its whole six-block length by a rude noise: "Some of the greatest consultants in the land do work in Harley Street, dealared Neurologist of the property of the propert

Dr. Asher's blast was in the August Penully Doctor, published by the BriFamily Doctor, published by the Brimedicos began to move to Harley Street in the 1880s (from Savile Row), each leading practitioner usually leased an entre house and lived over his consulting the control of the property of the

Brazen Doors, Most Harley houses are owned by the estate of Lord Howard de Walden, whose agents are careful to lease them only to physicians of high repute. Other landlords have been less scrupulous. A dozen buildings have been carved into warrens of one-room offices. and these are shared by so many doctors that they have become little more than mail drops for fee-hungry physicians who know the value of a Harley Street address. A single doorway may be almost solidly covered with as many as 40 brass name plates. Some names stand for reputable young consultants who are on the way up; far too many, says Asher, stand for phony "consultoids" and for outright charlatans and quacks.

When Britain launched its womb-totomb National Health Service in 1948, it was expected to be the death of Harley Street. But many Britons did not like N.H.S., decided to join private healthinsurrance plans corresponding to Blue Cross and Blue Shield in the U.S. With a major part of their costs covered by insurance, they can afford to run to Harley Street at the first twinge of pain,



Vaccinator Koprowski (LEFT) in the Congo Fighting polio by tablespoon.

been given a live-virus vaccine made in the U.S. It appears to have been completely safe, almost 100% effective.

Moving spirit behind the test was Dr. Hilary Koprowski of Philadelphia's Wistar Institute. To combat epidemics of paralytic polio in the Belgian Congo, he got World Health Organization backing and Congo government funds, arranged a mass trial. Wistar Institute brewed big batches of two strains of polio virus; Chat (named from the initials of the child from whom it was taken), belonging to Type 1, and Fox III (named for a doctor who isolated it from a child victim), belonging to Type 3. Both strains were attenuated i.e., they were grown in different media (including mice) until they lost all power to cause paralysis, though they could still stimulate the human system to produce antibodies. Both were tested in human volunteers in the U.S. before shipment to Africa, where they were again checked for safety in chimpanzees at a specially established animal farm. Type I virus was causing most of the

Congo's paralytic polio, Koprowski and colleagues found. They gave the Chat strain in capsules to 1,978 schoolchildren,

where the doctors were waiting with jugs of ice-cold Chat. In some cases, earn members squirted the virus-containing liquid into the tribesmen's mouths; usually, they let them take it from a tablespoon. There were no ill effects, and team members have high hopes that they averted a lot of polio.

In other areas live-virus vaccinations were begun after an epidemic of paralytic polio (Type 1) had already broken out. Each time Chat seemed to check the outbreak: not a single paralytic case was reported after the immunization teams had done their work.

Russians Recant

Russian medical researchers raised the hopes of multiple sclerosis[®] victims in 1956 with claims that they had 1) found the virus that causes the illness, and 2 made a vaccine that is useful in treating it. First man to prick the bubble of the Soviet claims was George W. A. Dick of

A mysterious, debilitating disease in which scattered patches of nerve tissue (in both brain and spinal cord) degenerate, leading to weakness and ultimately loss of muscle control.



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MIGHTY CHRYSLER

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paying private (and sometimes exorbitant) fees for the privilege.

Golden Fees, Far from languishing, Harley Street is flourishing as never before. Its curbs are chronically jammed with double-parked cars both big and little-the big ones usually owned by the doctors, the little ones by their patients, Some Harley Streeters haul in as much as \$150,000 a year from private fees, N.H.S. fees as hospital consultants, and govern-ment-paid "merit money" for doctors with special skills and experience. Most make \$15,000 to \$25,000.

To avoid Harley's "scoundrels," Dr. Asher advises patients to be guided by their own family doctors in seeking specialists. But, as he admits, some family doctors pick specialists for their patients on the strength of a Harley Street name plate. It all seems to prove the truth of the deathbed line attributed in 1884 to Playwright Henry James Byron (no kin to the poet): "Everything has an end, except Harley Street.

Food First

When people lose all desire to eat, for no apparent physical or emotional cause. doctors call it anorexia nervosa (nervous lack of appetite). For three generations they have argued about how best to treat it, with recent opinion favoring an analytic type of psychiatry. Now in the British Medical Journal, a brusque, nononsense Welshman indicates that it is time to boot the psychiatrists out and pump the patient full of food. His simple reasoning: the only treatable aspect of the baffling disorder is starvation, and the cure for starvation is food.

Dr. Eirian (rhymes with barbarian) Williams made a study of 53 cases treated since 1897 at the London Hospital in Whitechapel. All were women. More than half did poorly, and several died in the hospital or soon after leaving. Outstanding exceptions: seven who had feeding tubes shoved into their stomachs so that they had to take nourishment. Some physicians argue that with an emaciated, enfeebled patient, aggressive forced feeding may be dangerous. Not so, says Dr. Williams: the feebler the patient, the less resistance she can offer. The starved body (some adult women patients weighed as little as 50 lbs.) soon responds to food. Sometimes the mere fact of being well fed helps the patient to shuck off the emotional problem. In any case, a starving patient is not a proper subject for any other treatment.

Why have general physicians let anorexia nervosa slip away to the borderlands of psychiatry? Probably, suggests Dr. Williams, because patients often have emotional symptoms suggesting schizophrenia, and the G.P. feels out of his depth. But none of the 53 patients in this study ever needed long care in a mental hospital. And 23 of them recovered completely-some of them spontaneously, others after routine follow-up attention and reassurance. "Specialized psychotherapy," says Dr. Williams firmly.

not indicated."

Auto glass has come a long way in the world Just since 1947, for example, the glass areas in a typical Chrysler Corporation car have increased 76%! Pittsburgh Plate made possible these advances in smarter glass styling and greater glass safety. (As typified by the Chrysler on the opposite page.) For every inch of glass that does so much to enhance Chrysler's 1958 Forward Look is PPG Safety Glass which meets the rigid specifications set by the American Standard Safety Code for strength and optical clarity. PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

TELEVISION & RADIO

The Parlor Pinkertons

"How long can the quiz shows last?" gloomed Master of Ceremonies Jack (Twenty-One) Barry one day last week, in the midst of staging an unemployment insurance debut as a song-and-dance man properties of the staging of the staging and the stage of the st

The new shows may not pack much fun, but they ooze prizes. Winners have carted away \$4,400 cabin cruisers, a day's traffic tolls of the Golden Gate Bridge, a thoroughbred entered in the '50 Kentucky Derby. Home participation via postcard is so common that the U.S. post office probably hauls in more loot than the contestants. A quie sampler:

Ploy Your Hunch (NBC) pits a pair of husband-and-wife teams against each other in an outright guessing game. The brain twisters include such pithy problems as which of three baby pictures is that of Jayne Mansfield, or who of three turbaned men is bald. Televiewers who play the right hunch will soon guess which knob is marked ore;

Dotto is so hotto just at the moment that it plays on rival networks-CBS. which launched the show earlier this year, by day, and a new NBC slot at night, A "champion" and a "challenger" must solve a picture puzzle consisting initially of a spattering of dots. To connect the dots and get the picture's outlines clearer, contestants must answer questions. When the picture is guessed, e.g., the face of Napoleon, the winner is rewarded at a base-pay scale of \$20 per unconnected dots. This may soar with such refinements as Double Dotto, Triple Dotto and Double Double Dotto. Home players can get in on the act by giving their answers via telephone.

Haggis Baggis (NBC) is related to Dotto, and the game time-clocks its contestants against five-letter categories, e.g., a food beginning with "b," a farm product beginning with "h." The right answers disclose sections of some famous face on a screen. Like Dotto, a daytimenighttime show, H-B's nighttime segment is emceed by 20-year-old Jack Linkletter, son of Art Linkletter, famed radio-TV master of ceremonies (People Are Funny), The show's catchy title means nothing, though the haggis is a famed and gamy Scots dish cooked in a sheep's stomach. A recent panel of contestants looked very haggis when it uncovered the entire face of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and failed to identify him.

Lucky Partners (NBC) caters to the home bingo crowd. Under the word L-U-C-K-Y appears a series of numbers. Questions come marked L3, C5, Y7, etc., each worth that number of points. Sample



"Haggis Baggis' "Linkletter & Subject Viewers will soon guess . . .

stumper ("verified by the editorial research board of the Encyclopacida Britamtica"): "What famous World War II general said "I shall return?" Home audience participation is invited by two of TV's living dolls, always present but rarely busy (they also serve who only standand mediates).

Bid 'n' Buy (CBS), an imitator of NBC's successful The Price Ix Right, is perhaps the most artful personification of greed among the new crop of grab-the-swag shows. Hosted by Cyclonic Ham Bert Parks in the guise of an actioneer, and the successful and the graph of the cash of four contestants of four contestants of the cash of four contestants to buy. The clues, in the form of rhymed couplets ("Morning, noon and night, you'll find me tight") may



"BID 'N' BUY'S" PARKS & CONTESTANTS
... which knob is marked OFF.

help the player guess the identity of an object silhouetted behind a scrim curtain (in this case, an electric light socket). Other times, the clues, and an accompanying cartoon, may refer to persons or sayings. The program is somewhat complicated by such intramural banking as selling one's clues in midshow for a \$1,000 consolation prize. The prizes are all highly consoling, from Bergdorf Goodman minks to tickets to the London production of My Fair Lady, not so much to see the show as to pick up one night's box office receipts (dollar estimate: \$5,700). A superprize is being mulled: an entire island off the coast of Scotland, complete with railroad station, stores, homes and a small hotel, After that-Bert Parks?

And Next Season? Short of certified juvenile delinquents.

few adolescents have ever absorbed such deserved and damning criticism. All summer long the twelve-year-old television industry has been clobbered by critics and cold-shouldered by advertisers. Last week it took its worst tongue lashing yet. TV, reported Variety in its annual radiotelevision review and preview, is in such sad shape that the tube lights are going out in living rooms all across the land.

"If the past season was a dud," asks Variety, "what will the next season be

like?" Answer: awful. The success of ABC as a third network, competing with NBC and CBS for sponsors, has led to all sorts of secret deals and cut-rate shenanigans, as the TV pitchmen try to sell their big fall programs. But the shortage of the advertising dollar, argues West Coast TV Writer Carroll Carroll, one Variety contributor, is not half so serious as the shortage of talent, "There is not enough creative brainpower alive today to keep the TV monster intelligently or even satisfactorily nourished. The result is that TV has become the world's No. 1 copycat." Most of the new programs are merely duplicates of shows that had good ratings last year-

notably quizzes (see above).

"As that once promising baby, television, moves straight from infancy inside the second process of the

Of all the contributors to Variety's review, only the network brass sounds satisfied. "I have read about how the next season's television schedules will be 'stale and pedestrian," says NBC President Robert Kintner. "If by these words the crities mean that programs that the public likes will return to television, then the schedules will be stale and pedestrian.

"I have never known a period in television when all three networks were more receptive to considerations of new programing ideas . . . However, as a former reporter, I can testify that no matter what the networks do next season, it makes bigger headlines to report that the programing is 'stale and pedestrian' and that business is not too good."

According to Variety, the biggest headlines are also the most accurate.

Freebooter

"Pirates! Buccaneers!" cried Copenhagen newspapers, and the government was equally angry. For the first time, the complacently highbrow Danish State Radio was up against competition. Last week many of its 1,45,000 listeners were switching to crass dance music laced with commercials. Source of the jarring notes: commercials, Source of the jarring notes: observe the property of the property of the Panama, safely at anchor twelve miles ofshore, beyond Danish territorial waters.

This broadcast was the freebooting work of Copenhagen's Ib Fogh, 45, a tableware manufacturer who sees kroner in more than silver. He used an idea tried in other European countries, where free enterprisers have long livened the statecontrolled air (and reaped the income of commercials). Example: French broadcasters have set up a commercial station beyond the reach of French regulation in tiny Andorra. Free Enterpriser Fogh incorporated himself in Liechtenstein as "Internationale Merkur Radio Anstalt." bought an ancient, 100-ton freighter and fixed her up with Panamanian registry, a 36-kw. transmitter, a towering 98-ft. antenna. He tapes programs in a suburban villa near Copenhagen, ferries them out to sea in his own cabin cruiser.

In vain the Danish government protested to Panama. But on the first day of scheduled operation last month, the weather did better than the government. In the sea. Undannted, Fogh made repairs. He already has contracts worth \$292,000 from commercial-time sales. His goal: Soo,000 stendy listeners and a lot more kroner. Says he happily: "We hope goal: Soo,000 stendy listeners and a lot more kroner. Says he happily: "We hope all yet terms and eventually get terms and the contract of After that, well build a television transmitter as well."

Undressing for Dinner

"We are moving with the times." declared the sedate British Broadcasting Corp. as last week it relaxed the rule that TV announcers must dress in dinner jackets on nighttime shows. The new, unstuffed-shirt policy brought cries of alarm from John Taylor, editor of Tailor and Cutter, bible of the British needle trades. A BBC man in a business suit is a desecration, complained Taylor, "The BBC should continue to set an example by doing the right thing visually." But Announcer Michael Aspel put the matter in a different light. "There used to be a communal dinner jacket which we just passed around," he confided. "And what the public didn't know was that more often than not we just wore it with flannel bags underneath.'

TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958

DEPENDABLE MOVING 'cross town



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FREE BOOKLET—Ask your Allied Mover for your copy of "Before You Move" -a booklet filled with tips on trouble-free moving. Look for his name in the Yellow Pages under "Movers."



CALL YOUR ALLIED MOVER



ALLIED VAN LINES, INC. . WORLD'S LARGEST LONG-DISTANCE MOVERS

SCIENCE

Bomb in Space

Long after midnight, bathers on Honolulu's Waikiki Beach were startled by a brilliant, soundless flash above the horizon to the southwest. The flash faded to reddish clouds that hung luminously in the night sky. Thousands of other Hawaiian residents saw it, and telephone switchboards were swamped with excited calls.

The flash was the explosion of a nuclear weapon over Johnston Island, 700 miles from Honolulu. Unquestionably, it was the highest ever exploded by the U.S. To be seen direct in Honolulu, it must have occurred many miles above the earth, and estimates put it as high as 100 miles. The AEC announced only: "the test detonation of a nuclear warhead missile." Speculation was that the warhead had been hurled aloft by the Army's Redstone missile, providing Hawaii with a preview of what the explosion will look like when an anti-missile attacks an invading missile.

The test's purpose was to find what happens when a nuclear warhead explodes in a virtual vacuum above the bulk of the atmosphere. The behavior of a nuclear ex-The nuclear fireball expands very fast at first, but both its temperature and pressure fall as it gets bigger. When its pressure equals that of the air, the ball stops expanding (for a megaton explosion, at a diameter of about one mile). The air also absorbs gamma and ultraviolet rays, confines radioactive particles to a comparatively small cloud.

In space, a nuclear explosion will behave very differently. Its gamma rays will not be absorbed; traveling at the speed of light, they may do damage to humans and to delicate electrical apparatus-including missiles-miles away. Just behind them will come fast-expanding concentric shells of radioactive beta particles (electrons), alpha particles (charged helium nuclei) and neutrons. Bringing up the rear will be the hot gases of the ball of fire, which will expand indefinitely. Some of the residue of an explosion above the atmosphere will presumably shoot out of the solar system. But the amount of lethal fallout on the earth's surface will probably be negligible, since by the time the radioactive particles descend to earth, they will be widely dispersed in both time and geography.

Dr. Jung & the Saucers

"FLYING SAUCERS" REAL, PSYCHOLOGIST JUNG SAYS, headlined the New York Herald Tribune, But famed Swiss Psychologist Carl Gustav Jung, 83, long a connoisseur of myths, had said no such

The story came from the A.P.R.O. Bulletin, published by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization of Alamogordo, N. Mex. In its current issue, the Bulletin carried an interview with Jung, whom it described as A.P.R.O.'s consultant in psychology. The Bulletin did give the information that the interview was a reprint

of an earlier interview that appeared in Switzerland's Weltwoche in 1054 (TIME, Oct. 25, 1954). The Bulletin version differs considerably from the full Weltwoche one, which may be partially explained by its translation into English for the Flying Saucer Review of London, where the Bulletin found it. As a final touch, Gerald S. Clark, assistant public relations director of A.P.R.O., edited Dr. Jung's article down to a bare statement of belief in the "reality" of flying saucers, and sent it to the Associated Press and United Press International. So Dr. Jung found himself classified as a flying-saucer believer.

Psychologist Jung is not. Both in his 1954 article and in a more recent book,



PSYCHOLOGIST IUNG The spaceship replaced the dragon.

A Modern Myth. Jung does not judge or attempt to judge the reality or nonreality of UFOs (unidentified flying objects). He thinks that something is being seen, including refraction effects, but his interest is in the fantastic, quasi-religious cult that has grown around the UFOs. This cult, he thinks, "may be a spontaneous reaction of the subconscious to fear of the apparently insoluble political situation in the world that may lead at any moment to catastrophe. At such times eyes turn heavenwards in search of help, and miraculous forebodings of a threatening or consoling nature appear from on high."

In ancient times, Dr. Jung explains, the UFOs might be classed as "gods," but the unconscious of modern man has a different content. Ancient men saw dragons, other monsters and divine beings in the heavens: modern man sees mechanical portents-mysterious spaceships manned by unearthly superhuman creatures.

Stimulated Sightings. Questioned in Switzerland, Dr. Jung was astonished at the misuse of his famous name. While investigating the saucer myth, he said, he corresponded with Coral E. Lorenzen, director of A.P.R.O., and good-humoredly accepted an honorary membership, but he did not authorize his listing as the Bulletin's consultant in psychology.

The flying saucer myth had won a victory nevertheless, Recent publicity has been scarce, and saucer sightings few, and the widely printed stories about Jung's belief were just what was needed for another round of "visitors from space." When Director Lorenzen was called last week, she did not answer her telephone, She was happily investigating a brand-new saucer sighting.

1,000,000-Lb. Engine

Weighing the size of Russia's Sputniks. U.S. experts have surmised that the Russians may have a massive, single-chamber rocket engine for which the U.S. has no match. The U.S.'s most powerful engine develops only 150,000 lbs. of thrust, is made by Rocketdyne Division of North American Aviation, Inc. for the Thor and Jupiter (the considerably larger Atlas uses a cluster of engines). Last week Rocketdyne was starting work on an Air Force contract for developing a monster engine with 1,000,000 lbs. of thrust.

Such an engine, said Rocketdyne, will be the first designed deliberately for true space flight (the current U.S. lunar-probe projects plan to use a combination of existing military rocket engines). The big, single-chamber engine has major advantages. When more than four engines are clustered together, their pumps, fuel pipes and other auxiliary apparatus become uncomfortably complicated. If one of the many engines fails, the whole launching ends in disaster.

A 1,000,000-lb. engine, says Rocketdyne, would open new possibilities, Combined with appropriate secondary stages, it could put a 20,000-lb. satellite in a polar orbit 1.000 miles high. It could carry 6,200 lbs. of payload around the moon, 2,000 lbs. around Mars. With proper auxiliary apparatus it could land a 1,600-lb. payload gently on the moon, or a 400-lb. payload on Mars. Yoked together, four of these engines should be capable of putting man into space along with enough of his natural environment to keep him alive.

Developing a 1,000,000-lb. engine, says Rocketdyne, will take perhaps five years, but it will not require any new scientific breakthroughs. The present Thor engine. which is about as big as a small sports car, will be scaled up to about three times as big. New alloys (probably tungstenmolybdenum-nickel) will be needed for the walls of the thrust chamber, whose temperature will rise from 1,000°-1,200' range to the 1,800°-2,000° range, Combustion-chamber pressure will rise from the current 300-500-lb. range toward 1,000 lbs. per sq. in. The turbopumps that deliver fuel to existing engines demand 3,000 h.p.-4,000 h.p. The pumps of the new engine will need 30,000 h.p.-40,000 h.p.-the equivalent of the power delivered by the six jet engines of a B-47.

RELIGION

Marching to Armageddon

The only score card at Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds last week was the Bible, Speakers' platforms disguised the diamonds; flower banks decked the pitching mounds; burlap mountains, artificial waterfalls hid second and third bases. New York had never seen a convention so big; even Billy Graham's Yankee Stadium throng last year-100,000, and 10,000 turned away-was small by comparison. From 48 states and 122 foreign countries, Jehovah's Witnesses had gathered 194,coo strong. For eight days they packed both ballparks in a "giant Bible school, Through steamy rain they went on singing hymns, praying, hearing speeches and reports about the fast-growing sect (total members: 710.000) that believes Armageddon is just around the corner.

If New Yorkers expected religious hysteria, they had to wait for baseball to come back. Without a hitch, in orderly procession, the Witnesses arrived aboard two chartered ships and 65 chartered planes, scores of special trains and buses, more than 20,000 cars-and all quickly learned which subways ran to the ballparks. There some 40 doctors and 125 nurses tended occasional dizzy spells or upset children; some 6,000 volunteers served as many as 70,000 meals an hour. and a tireless volunteer cleanup squad of 2.500 polished the parks to perfection at the end of each day. At night not a single Witness lacked shelter-thanks to 13,000 volunteers, who had been ringing doorbells all this spring in a 100-mile radius to find rooms. Many visitors were up early in the morning to walk miles around Manhattan, pushing perambulators and politely peddling their quotas of the Watchtower and Awake! before hurrying off to the assembly grounds. "This is the grandest of news," said Nathan Homer Knorr, head of the Witnesses, "We are living at the end of this worry-filled, problem-racked, loveless old world. We want the new. We are eager to leave the old.

Hose on Hell. The Witnesses' creed is based on what they regard as utter obedience to the Bible ("God's complete word of truth"). They accept the Biblical prophecy that Satan will be defeated in the catackysm of Armageddon, followed by eternal life for the rightness. Other than the left, but sharply distance to the state of the

The movement began in 1872 with Charles Taze Russell, a small, intenselooking Pittsburgh merchant who joined the Congregational Church but disliked the Congregational Church but disliked "Would you hold a puppy dog's tail in the fire three minutes?" he asked. Neither would a just God, was his argument. To 'turn the hose on hell," Russell went back to the Bible and found the words." Soil to the Bible and found the words. "Soil the earth shall swake" (Daniel 12:22), Hell discarded, Russell began pracships the Adventist dottrie that the imminent second coming of Christ will trigger Amageddon. He proved through Seripture to set the date of the second coming, final ystelled for 1944; * His following in-creased, In 1884 he incorporated the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, now usually known as Jehovah's Witnesses, "O've are my Witnesses, saith Jehovah," "O've are my Witnesses, saith Jehovah," Witnesse, Christ the Chief Witness and themselves direct descendants.

The Stage Is Set. A tremor shook the society when Russell's wife divorced him in 1911, but worse was the brethren's disenchantment when no second coming oc-

of death implied deferment ("You shall lie in wait for his heel," Genesis 3:15).

The stage was now actually set for Armageddon, but first there must be a transition period and that, say the Witnesses, is where mankind now finds itself. To the Witnesses. Christ's words on the world's end ("This generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled," Matthew 24:34) clearly prove that some who were alive when Christ established his kingdom will see the end of the world. Thus, in the Watch Tower, it is plain that the end must come within the life span of some who were alive in 1914. As he roams the earth, Satan is speeding the end. Since 1914 Witnesses have regarded mounting wars, famines, pestilence and auto accidents as heartening evidence that life everlasting is near. This inspired Judge Joseph Frank-



WITNESSES' BIGGEST BAPTISM AT ORCHARD BEACH Goodbye to this loveless old world.

curred in 1914. Russell solved this problem before he died in 1916 abourd his personal Pullman car in Texas (last words: "Wrap me in 8 Roman toga"). He said the advent must have been invisible—the without his body. Russell added that this meant Christ established his kingdom in 1914. Satan, he went on, was cast out of beaven in the same year, instead of immediately after the Fall, since God's sentence

6. Kyr. "Fernalum shall be troblen form. until the times of the Gentles is fulfilled" (Lake xirxx). Russell decided the "times" be fulfilled (Lake xirxx). Russell decided the "times" be fulfilled to the time of tim

lin Rutherford, the patriarchal Missouri lawyer who followed Russell as society president, to coin its most famous slogan: "Millions Now Living Will Never Die."

All in Texas. What happens after Armageddon? Jehovah will select 144,000 Witnesses to reign in heaven ("I looked, and lo. a Lamb stood on the mount Sion. and with him an hundred forty and four thousand," Revelation 14:1, 3). This "little flock" will be composed only of the especially godly of all ages-including those now living who feel they can indicate publicly that they believe they have been called (16,815, according to one Witness census). The "other sheep" will stay on earth to rule the risen dead for 1,000 years, offering them a final chance to become Witnesses. After that Satan will be permanently vanquished in a second Armageddon. All the faithful, including the risen dead who became good Witnesses, will then inherit the earth. Those who failed to become Witnesses will return to everlasting death, a kind of zero state, their only compensation the

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PASTOR RUSSELL



TUDGE RUTHERFORD

PRESIDENT KNORR

Wars, famines and disasters are heartening evidence. refused to raise a hand to protect its

fact that it will not be an eternal fiery hell. When Pastor Russell was asked how the earth would hold all the risen dead (total world dead to date, the Witnesses believe: well over 250 billion), he did some calculations that showed how. By standing up, he said, they could comfortably fit nto an area the size of Texas.

Satan's Work. The Witnesses today are impressively organized. At the top is a board of directors, which annually elects the president. Since the death of Rutherford in 1942, the president's post has been held by Pennsylvania-born Nathan H. Knorr, a Witness at 18 who developed administrative ability "in the ranks." Though Knorr, 53, is paid only \$14 a month, he has complete control of all Witnesses, lives at the society's expense at Bethel Home, its ten-story headquarters on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn, Every Witness is considered a minister ("because we all preach"), but there are two major kinds: part-time "Publishers" and fulltime "Pioneers." Pioneers are obligated to work a minimum of 100 hours a month. ringing doorbells in assigned areas to "place" their 15-ton daily outpour of literature. Every Witness personally pays for the literature he distributes, sending what he collects back to Bethel for more literature. Each leaflet placed may push another innocent toward salvation

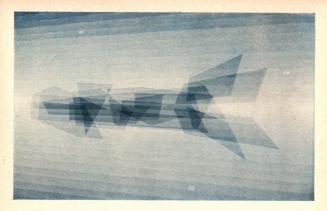
What makes Witnesses feel especially useful is opposition by the rest of the world, which they call "Satan's main work." Watch Tower statisticians report that during World War II Witnesses were attacked by 2,500 mobs in 44 states, usually because, as "ministers," many refuse to serve in the armed forces; about 4.000 Witnesses served jail terms for refusing military service. They also refuse to salute the flag (a graven image), to participate in politics or to undergo blood transfusions ("That ye abstain . . . from blood," Acts 15:29). They have won 36 of 50 test cases in the Supreme Court since 1938, achieving such rights as house soliciting and street preaching without a license, exemption from the draft, jury service. After meeting in New York City last week, the American Legion of New York State protested against all the publicity reaped by the Witnesses, "an organization which

Record Baptism, Undeterred, the Witnesses cheered a 103-missionary graduating class of their Watchtower Bible School of Gilead (South Lansing, N.Y.), whose members will spread the word from Sweden to Samoa. With crisp precision, they sent 7,136 converts (aged 9 to 84) in 58 buses to Orchard Beach in The Bronx for a baptism that broke the Witnesses' own record of 4,640 in 1953, eclipsed the mere 3,000 baptized on the feast of Pentecost in A.D. 33 (Acts 2:41).

Thunderously they approved daily addresses by President Knorr, who predicted that the United Nations will fail to forestall Armageddon. "The 82 members of the U.N. will not relish this pronouncement from the word of Jehovah God," he cried, and added that Communism will perish in the coming holocaust. "Have they refrained from opposing and fighting against Jehovah God and his Witnesses? They will not go free of punishment.

But the real villains for the convention were the leaders of organized Christianity. "They are most responsible for world conditions," declared Vice President Fred W. Franz. He even specified which churchmen are most responsible by virtue of supporting the U.N .- Pope Pius XII (or the pope of Vatican City" as Knorr calls him), Monsignor Thomas A. Donnellen, vice chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, pastor of Manhattan's Fifth Avenue Church. Overwhelmingly, the assembly approved a resolution denouncing such leaders who "turn their backs on Jesus Christ. These leaders, said the resolution, "have not directed the people to the only means of salvation . . . All the blind peoples who follow these blind religious guides will suffer execution with them at God's hands.' In a windup exhortation to a record

crowd of 253,022, President Knorr asked what seemed merely a rhetorical question; "God's kingdom rules-is the world's end near?" Answer: Yes, very near, Eagerly the faithful flocked back to their little churches across the earth, the Kingdom Halls, more than 16,000 of them, where shelter is assured when Armageddon strikes



"sockers", one of a series of paintings by Simpson Middleman, a team of artitat with the rare ability to translate scientific fact into creative imagery. Here, the rocket's blast and its guiding beam are thought of a a single stream of light through the center. Darks and lights of definite shape in a weak visual vector field are relead on to suggest the dynamic scancel by the acts of the serve-seachasium in making their adjustments. Painting courtery John Bilder Gallery, Inc.

Man in space. Dyna-Soar, a manned orbital space vehicle, will be boosted beyond the atmosphere by rocket power, then orbit at speeds approaching 18,000 miles an hour. It will be capable of re-entering the atmosphere and making a normal landing.

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The project is under the direction of the Boeing Systems Management Office, which develops proposals and provides management for all assigned projects employing space-age techniques.

Dyna-Soar and other advanced projects at Boeing offer exceptional space-age opportunities to engineers of all categories, and to physicists, mathematicians and scientists, Drop a note now to Mr. Stanley M. Little, Dept. T-78, Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle 24, Washington.



Tale of the Unambitious Farmer

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Established 1849



"Within the pages of this amazing volume," spouted the book salesman, "is the knowledge that will help you double your farm crop!"

"Why fool with your book," replied the farmer, "when I'm not farming now half as well as I know how?"

The old-fashioned sour mash distillers of Kentucky are in much the same boat. We could, if we were a mind to, double our production almost over night.

The reason we don't isn't that we don't know how.

We could, for instance, cap our mash tubs, cook under pressure, and prepare our grains in half the time.

We could shorten our fermenting period to half our present number of days.

We could distill at highest permissible proof to save on cooperage and warehouse space.

By so doing we could produce twice as much bourbon as we now do without a single added piece of

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Or, put another way, we make half the whiskey we could on our present vested capital.

Like the farmer, we know how. But we don't. Why?

Because only the slower, more costly sour mash method makes the quality of bourbon which first brought fame to Kentucky.

As one of the few remaining in-

dependent sour mash houses in Kentucky our family distillery has steadfastly adhered to tedious, time-honored methods through more than three generations.

As a result, our OLD FITZGERALD is best characterized by our company motto posted at our distillery gate.

It reads—"We make fine bourbon. At a profit if we can. At a loss if we must. But always fine bourbon."

We invite you to join the inner circle of business hosts who have discovered the old-fashioned goodness of our Old FITZCERALD, and find it good business to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

100 Proof Kentucky Straight Bourbon • Always Bottled-in-Bond Made in U.S.A.

MUSIC

Echo from Berlin

Glamour, in the despairing Berlin of the early '30s, wore the face of "a disillusioned child singing outside a public house." The voice was husky with melancholy, the song a loose shrug of defiance:

If someone's going to kick, it's going to be me And if someone gets kicked, it'll be you.

The "child," as Observer Margot Asquith described her, was Singer Lotte Lenya. The song was by her husband, Composer Kurt Weill, who celebrated the mood of his German generation in suc opprecisely twoly musical plays as The week, in Manhattan's Lewisohn Stadium, Singer Lenya, fiftyish, stepped before a microphone again and rekindled the feeling of those darbly cynical days. The concert was a tribute both to Composer Lenva's own great gifts as a singing actress.

Drominess & Hote. The program included selections from Wellis later works written for the Broadway stage—Lady in the work of the Broadway stage—Lady in what he crowd had turned out to hear was a concert version of the Marc Blitzenia adaptation of Three-permy Opera, which last week marked list 1,000th performed in the property of the program of the p

She demonstrated again her remarkable capacity to seize and hold an audience with the sparest of motions. Under the glaring lights of the orchestra shell, her face, with its thrusting nose and red-gashed mouth, looked in repose like a mask of quiet despair. Her voice is unrained—and bees not read music—and she has a limited range ("I have no high with a smoky, wistful quality that transformed the ballad Pirate Jenny into a shivering mixture of dreaminess and hate.

Poverty & Corruption. "I hear all my nelodies," Kurt Weill once said, "sung melodies. in my inner ear by Lenya." The daughter of an illiterate Viennese coachman, she started singing at four in a neighborhood carnival; she still recalls being hauled at night out of the coal bin where she slept and made to warble sentimental favorites for her drunken father, Having mastered the techniques of standing on her head and walking a tightrope, Lenva enrolled at the Stadttheater in Zurich. worked up a dance act and moved on to Berlin. There she played the subway circuit, usually in Shakespeare. The year was inflation-ridden 1023: her weekly salary was 3 billion marks (\$5). After she married Weill and became a star in Germany, U.S. Composer-Critic Virgil Thomson wrote: "She is beautiful in a new way, a



LOTTE LENYA
Only low, lower, lowest.

way that nobody has vulgarized so far."
Kurt Weill and Lotte Lenya field the
Nazis in 1933 and went to Paris—after
Lenya gambled away much of their savings in Monte Carlo. Two years later they
have a heart attack in 1950, she remarried
(Editor-Novelist George Davis, who died
last year) and set to work to secure
Weill's reputation. Although he had insisted that he despised potsetrity, she succeeded that he despised potsetrity, she succeedred that the despised potsetrity, she succeedred that he despised potsetrity, she succeedred that he despised potsetrity, starting the
The Weill remaissance is a trange phe-

nomenon, for in many of his scores he simply echoed himself. Moreover, the lyrics by the late Marxist poet Bertoli Brecht, while brilliant in their own guttermeaning for the U.S. in 1935. harsh cyncisism can date as easily as sgalight sentimentality. Yet there is in the music—and in Lenya—a quality that defies time. "Three-pomy Opera," has says, "will be tion and poverty don't go out of fashion."

By the Numbers

"Now you too can play the guitar. Just turn the dial and strum. No fingering necessary... You can go on TV with your own guitar and your own entertainment." This invitation to the arts is part of an advertisement for the Dial-A-Chord, a \$1.2 gadget that enables a fielding guitar to the control of the cont



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rate of 750 every working day.

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PAN AM CLIPPER CARGO their annual convention in Chicago went armed with dozens of such labor-saving and interest-killing devices designed to hook some of the passive listeners from the record market. Among them:

A modern version of the old player piano that permits the pianist to play it straight or pop a player roll in it and, by merely pumping the pedals, grind out Liberace's version of Prisoner of Love.

"The best way to play," says a company official, "is with your bare feet." Price:

25.3939. "A'chord" piano whose keys are numbered (for the melody) as well as aligned with lights above the keyboard (for the chords). Special scores, without musical notation, consist merely of numbers and colored dots; the player presses the keys in accordance with the dots and numbers, and the result is music, at least theoreti-



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cally. Anybody, the company claims, can play at once after a single reading of the instruction book. Price: \$595 to \$1,145.

instruction book. Price: \$595 to \$1,145. ¶A small organ with numbered keys that correspond to a numbered score so the player does not have to read notes ("Anyone can play it in 90 seconds"). Price: \$129.95.

¶ An electric violin that enables the player with a puny tone to boost it merely by twisting a couple of knobs on the belly. Says a salesman: "It might lay an egg; then again, it might be the hottest thing in the country." Price: about \$2.00.

¶ A "Music Tutor," mostly for classroom use. The viewer looks at the square face of the device on which are the two musical staffs and the bass and the treble clefs. As the teacher presses a button, a musical note flashes on to identify. Price: \$37.50.

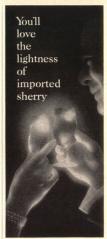
The instrument makers even have a plaything for the new stereo bugs: an accordion that can be plugged in so that the treble channels through one speaker while the bass thunders through another.

Aged in the Cask

The chamber players sat before a massive-walled old building topped with a stone champagne glass. Through the open doors came the aroma of wine breathing through huge oaken casks. Ducking an occasional low-waooping swallow, the audience settled back near the twisting vines of the Pinot Noir grape for an aftermoon of music and champagne. If the wine was only domestic, the music was great or only domestic, the music was great or Composer Johann Schobert, 76-year-old Lullain Composer G. Francesco, Malipiero.

The occasion for this idyl was the second concert in a series called Music at the Vineyards, held at the century-old Paul Masson Vineyards in the Santa Clara Valley, 40 miles southeast of San Francisco. The inspiration for the series came from four remarkable brothers-Paul Herbert, Alfred and Norman Fromm, All of the Fromms except Herbert (who is a fulltime organist and composer) make their living in the wine trade, and regularly funnel handsome sums into the support of music. When Norman decided to give California some really fine summer music ("the kind the concert manager can't afford to offer"), he thought of the perfect acoustics provided by the gently sloping Masson vineyards, in which he has a part interest. (The Masson estate was the scene of Anna Held's notorious champagne bath at the turn of the century.) The Fromms hired the San Francisco Symphony's Solo Violinist Ferenc Molnar (no kin to the late playwright) as series director, promptly sold out 500 folding seats for each of three concerts.

The Fromms expect to lose \$\$,000 on this year's series. At intermission last week, one matron asked Norman Fromm if the program was not just a little too highbrow. Said Norman severely: "This is not just a Sunday outing." As if to prove him right, the audience downed a modest Cos bottles of champagne before returning soberly to their seats to sample Becthoven's Septet in E Flat Major.



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"It's a terrific test of tires," continues Lynden co-owner, Glenn Parish. "We haul 18-ton loads from Seattle to Fairbanks or Anchorage-5400 miles round-trip, any one of which can be a tire's last.

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DOUBLED our tread-mileage on the Alaskan run. And plenty of nonskid depth is left when we switch them to local service!

"As for traction and durability-well-when the Peace River bridge collapsed last fall, Cross-Rib took us through a 487-mile detour.

"The worst part was when we had to ford Beatton River. First, a 3-mile downgrade so steep, narrow and twisting that slips could be disastrous. The river was floor-board high, the bottom was scraped rock. But we made it, plus the 3-mile climb up the other side-even though we never got out of 3rd!

"And mark this: we didn't have a single breakdown or traction delay in all that 487-mile trip! It's a sure bet we're sold on Cross-Rib for lowest cost-per-mile!"

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LITTLE'S "BLACK FORMS"

Human Image in Abstraction

Whether they splash haphazardly or brush minutely, abstract expressionists have one basic common bond; a conscious disregard for subject matter. Vet this week, at the generally abstract Signa Gallery in East Hampton, NY., a show of oils (and a few sculptures) by abstraction's top disciples is grouped under one unifying theme of content—"The Human Image."

Indiana. Show was organized by Signat, three painter-directors, John Little, Elizabre painter-directors, John Little, Elizabre painter-directors, John Little, Elizabre painter-directors, and the state expressionist movement. "We thought of this theme." said Ossorio, whose Reconciler is one of the exhibit's highlights, "because we knew that among our group many were trying to put on canvas the very sesence of human experiencing. That is

ART

what we mean when we say [as Pollock used to] 'to get into the painting.' There is nothing detached or eccentric about our work. It is a total commitment, and once expressed on canvas, it represents the most vivid and dramatic expression of the human image possible—ourselves."

Once the three directors were convinced of the validity of their theme, they made a careful selection of artists, visited studios, often insisted on a particular painting. They decided on two free-form spontaneous doudles by the late Jackson Pollock, violent outbursts of vivid colors by Willem de Kooning, a melancholic mood piece by Grace Hartigan, harshly contrasting patterns by Richard Pousette-Dart. They added four morbidly humorus, squasshed-face portraits by France's

Jean Dubuffet, the only Ecole de Paris painter whose painting philosophy they felt matched their own. Their final choices ranged from Elaine de Kooning's near realistic portrait of husband Willem to the abstract Black Forms by East Hampton's John Little, in which a human form can be seen with some imagination,

To the surprise of many a viewer, the show of 30-odd abstractions establishes its "Human Image" theme in a way that

is clear even to the uninitiated. U.S. Architecture in Moscow

Russia's official style of architecture has long been stuck back in the Woolworth Building era. But the design of the U.S.S.R.'s hangar-like pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, with its glass walls and trussed cantilevers, shows that Soviet architects are striving to catch up. If they want to take some tips from American

ELEGANT SIMPLICITY

THE Archibishop of Salburg raised his golden crostic, traced a great cross, numrused a blessing, then turned to the crowd and said: "It is done," As applause spattered across the courtyval in front of the Remissance-baroque Salzburg Cathedral, one sturdy little man who was watching broke into a mile. For Italian Sculptor Giscomo May the dediction one day last week of the 6.65-box of the control of the contro

Perhaps Manzá's greatest work, the doors (opposite), bear four bas-reliefs representing four saints of chargiv. They show St. Martin of Tours cutting his cape on an ivinight to share it with Jesus, appearing as a beggar (upper left): St. Severinus, who died near Salzburg, helping a woman out of prison during a Hun invasion (upper night); the execution of St. Engelbert Kolland (lower left): and St. Francis offering his closk (lower right). In the center a sheaf of wheat and a cluster of vines, symbolizing the bread and wine of the Eucharis; seeve as the door handles, bear of the state of the state of the state of the state conceived in the tradition of early Greece and the Renaisance, executed in an elevant, classically simile style.

While Manzù says that form—and not religion—is his chief interest, the church has been a major factor in his career. His interest in art was awakened in the church in his native city of Bergamo, Italy, across the Alps from

Salzburg, where he watched his father serve as sacristan. The boy was fascinated by the flow of robes and the carefully poised stance of church dignitaries. At seven he tried to translate his impressions into clay figures, remembers: "I knew then I wanted to be a sculptor."

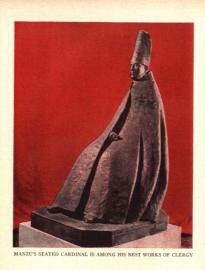
The eleventh of twelve children, Giacomo had tittle formal training, after the third grade went to work as a stonecuter, house painter, plasterer. He eventually manged to save for a month's trip to Paris, where he sent turned out the first of his now famous cardinal series. They interested me not because of their religious content," he says, "but because of their form and line. In a way they are my abstractions. Last year Manni, who way they are my abstractions. Last year Manni, who siders the last of his cardinals, because they "have lost meaning for me, have become too empty, too easy,"

For 14 years Manuâ taught at Milan's Brear Ancademy, "You can't techat, rolly techniques"), now works in a whitewashed, high-teilinged studio on the city's outskirts, specializes in the figures of dancers (see overleaf), He is also at work on bronze bas-reliefs for the "Door of Death' (oppend only of funerals) in St. Peter's in Rome. While (oppend only of funerals) in St. Peter's in Rome. While to the state of the state of the property of the past of the realistic tradition, "If an a modernist," he says, "but I do not deny the past."



BRONZE DOORS cast for Salzburg's cathedral by Giacomo Manzù are 15 feet high. Symbolic bronze key, over seven feet long, is patterned on key that fits door.







BRONZE DANCER IS SEVEN FEET TALL



LIFE-SIZE RECLINING WOMAN IS TYPICAL OF MANZU'S CLASSIC SIMPLICITY

building, they have an opportunity in a handsome. Si-panel photographic display of what is best and most typical in U.S. architecture today, on view this week at Moscow University. The first exhibit of U.S. building in the U.S.S.R. since World War II, it was sent by the American Institute of Architects for the Fith Congress of the Union Internationale des Architectes, is drawing some 4,000 Mus-

covites a day.

Designed by Manhattan Architects Peter Blake and Julian Neski around the theme of transportation, the exhibition, using a figure of 60 million as its U.S. auto census, shows how Americans use and enjoy their cars, and how architects try to solve the problems of resulting congestion. The display includes the maze of Los Angeles expressways, multiparking garages and motels. It shows the plazas of Rockefeller Center, I.M. Pei's Denver Mile-High Center, and Mies van der Rohe's Manhattan Seagram Building, It chronicles the mass move to the suburbs by displaying a variety of housing, ranging from Rafael Soriano's garden apartments in Los Angeles to the up-to-date housing of Levittown, Pa. and suburban shopping and industrial centers, e.g., Eero Saarinen's General Motors Technical Center outside Detroit.

Toste for Gingerbread. Some Muscovites were astonished, some were critical, and all who came seemed interested. A group of wome construction engineers architecture distasteful, said they preferred Russian inguerbread. They failed to find esthetic interest in chimneys or fireplaces, passed them off as backward and proposed to the control of the control control of the sumed that it represented a fream of the

future, not an existing fact.

While the model kitchen evoked a unaimous "so convenient," the many-storied parking garages, the interlocking multiliered roadways, the sheer number of cars on the roads caused the greatest saw. Visitors stord openmouthed in front of a photo that showed about how they got there. Some also wondered about how they got there. Some also wondered whether American the disopaler of any practical alternative and the story of the properties of the properties of the properties are the ride must surely make a lot of people ill.

Arbiter of Style. The reaction of visiting architects and the official press tended to be favorable. Professionals were struck by the U.S. technical know-how. analyzed plumbing, wiring and heating systems, wondered (along with many an American) "how you keep them in re-No less an authority than Nikita Khrushchev endorsed modern architecture over the Russian style. Speaking to leaders of delegations to the architectural congress, Khrushchev said that the very buildings at the university, where the congress was held, are too elaborate and ornate. He recommended simpler buildings. And that, as one American in Moscow put it, should be enough to set a new style in Soviet architecture.

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Decathlon Champion Johnson (37) in Moscow

At home, no surprise.

Moscow's Hero

He had just whipped Soviet Decathlon Hero Vasily Kuznetsov, but the husky U.S. Negro got a brotherly buss from the loser and a tremendous roar of approval from the 30,000 fans, as he mounted the winner's platform in Moscow's Lenin Stadium and smilingly held a bouquet of flowers aloft in triumph. Rafer Lewis Johnson, 22, of Kingsburg, Calif. had treated appreciative Muscovites to one of the greatest individual performances in track and field history. He had amassed a world-record 8,302 points in the rugged decathlon*-considered by many the toughest test of human endurance ever devised in sport, Russian men and women edged the U.S. 172-170 in their dual meet last week, and Soviet papers duly hailed the feat, but Rafe Johnson was the big hero. Said Moscow's Trud of his performance: "It will dignify the history of world

athletic records for a long time to come."
"I'm Gonno Win." To betthe muscular Kunetsov, Rafe Johnson had to
better his best, since only ten weeks ago
Kuznetsov had scored 8.013—85 points
better than Johnson's own world-record
7,085. The Russians shortened the interval between events from half an hour to
no minutes, but it bothered Rafe not a bit.
"Ilke the interval even shorter." he said,
"only about five or ten minutes to catch
my breath." With the event half over,

© Consisting of ten events: 100-meter dash, broad jump, shotput, 400-meter run, high jump, 110-meter high hurdles, discus, pole vault, yet one ten high hurdles, discus, pole vault, yet of the politic of the politi

Rafe was grimly confident that he could hold the slim lead he had built, despite the fact that on past performance Kuznetsov was favored in three of the final five events. "I'm gonna win," Rafe insisted. "I'got to,"

Johnson increased his margin with a second in the hurdles, as Kuznetsov finished third. He won the discus, lost some ground when Kuznetsov edged him for second in the pole vault. Then Rafe uncorked a prodigious heave of 238 ft. 12 in. for an easy triumph in the javelin, to sew it up. His winning margin was better

than 400 points. Back home in Kingsburg (pop. 23,000). Rafe's parents smiled happily when the local radio station interrupted a music program to announce his victory. But none of the town's inhabitants were very surprised. To the home-town folks, Johnson is a Samson, Paul Bunyan and Frank Merriwell rolled into one. His smoothly muscled build (6 ft. 3 in., 200 lbs.) casts him in the mold of Jim Thorpe and Bob Mathias, great Olympic decathlon champions of the past. In high school he captained the track, basketball and football teams, is still remembered as a good infielder on the baseball sandlots and a pow-

Good As Any. But Rafe did not take the decathlon seriously until 1952, when he went to nearby Tulare, Calif. to see Mathias win the Olympic decathlon trials, decided he was as good as or better than most of the contestants.

Entering U.C.L.A. in 1954, Johnson worked hard for Track Coach "Ducky" Drake, and improved quickly. "Johnson picks up things faster and better than most athletes," says Drake. "You tell him what to do and he can do it immediately." Rafe made the Olympic team in 1956, managed to finish second to Indianis."

Milt Campbell in the decathlon, despite in injured left knee that still bothers him in the pole vault and broad jump. Since the Olympics, no one has beaten him in the pole vault and broad jump. Since the olympics are sufficient to the control of the control of

Blonde Prodigy

At Topeka's big outdoor municipal pool, the starter's gun barked for the 100meter freestyle in the National A.A.U.'s Senior Women's swimming championship. Six of the U.S.'s best women swimmers soared off the pool's edge in flat trajectory and smacked into the water. By the time they turned at the far end of the 50meter pool, a tall, 14-year-old blonde held the lead, increased it with each powerful stroke, finished well out in front. Susan Christine ("call me Chris") von Saltza had done it in 1:03.5, set a U.S. record. Less than an hour later she windmilled to a new world's record in the 200-meter backstroke with a 2:37.4 clocking. Still dripping in her black suit. Chris hustled to a telephone, called her mother in Saratoga, Calif. "Guess what I did, Mummy?" she cried. "I won the 100-meter freestyle, And guess what else I did, Mummy? I won the 200-meter backstroke and set the world's record," Freckled, blue-eyed Chris already looms as the brightest U.S. prospect in a new crop of U.S. swimmers that promises to challenge the current supremacy of Australia's girl prodigies,

Chris first turned out for competitive swimming three years ago. George Haines, coach of the high-rated Santa Clara Swim



Rich Clarkson—Topeka Daily Copi SWIMMER VON SALTZA 'Guess what I did, Mummy?''

52

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Chain stores...shopping made easy

New merchandising methods of chains spur revolution in distribution

Today's consumer owes much to the men who developed techniques of mass distribution. Through quantity buying, multiple outlets, and mass merchandising, chain operators can offer a wide variety of goods at attractive prices.

Handy locations - often in shopping centers - ample parking, and modern interiors are three more features that have helped chains grow to a \$50 billion business. Quality gets special attention, too, with many chains working closely with manufacturers to improve products and packages. And self-service has made shopping so much more fun that it's spreading rapidly into many retail fields.

Although far-reaching in scope, chains are basically local in operation. Much of their buying and banking is local. and many of their key employees are community leaders.

The rapid growth of chain business creates financial problems. For solutions, many chain operators have turned to First National City. Not only is it a large bank, with extensive resources and facilities, but FNCB bankers display imagination and initiative in developing

new services to meet chain needs. For example, to speed liquidation and availability of receipts, the Bank pioneered a Transcontinental Banking

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Club, gave her a cursory look and ordered some laps in the pool. Haines checked back later found Chris had done 115 laps. went to work at making her a champion. Haines was satisfied with her powerful kick, but worked long hours to strengthen her arm and shoulder muscles, taught her a high recovery stroke for greater power. In her basement at home. Chris wrestled doggedly with pulleys and weights.

At twelve, she qualified for the 1956 Olympic trials, just missed becoming the youngest girl ever to make the team. She and Haines promptly embarked on a fouryear program aimed at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, where Chris may get a crack at Australian Stars Lorraine Crapp, Dawn Fraser and Ilsa Konrads. Beginning this fall, Chris will get up every weekday at 5:30 a.m., get to the pool by 7 for a 90minute workout, return for two more hours after school, Evenings, she will concentrate on homework to maintain her straight-A average at Los Gatos High School in the hope of entering Stanford in 1061.

Last week Chris had to share top billing with 16-year-old Sylvia Ruuska of Berkelev. Calif., another potential world-beater who specializes in the longer distances. Sylvia set a world record (5:43.7) in the 400-meter individual medley, an American mark (20:34.6) in the 1,500-meter freestyle. In the one event where the two met. Sylvia used her greater strength to outlast the smoother-stroking Chris in the 400-meter freestyle. At week's end, U.S. prospects for dethroning the Australian girls looked brighter.

Scoreboard

Calumet Farm's Gen. Duke, winner of \$130,385 as a three-year-old in 1057 and co-favorite (with Bold Ruler) in last vear's Kentucky Derby until scratched on race day, was destroyed in Lexington, Ky. Veterinarians found he was suffering from wobbles, an incurable spinal disease. In London, slim Molly Hiscox, a 21-year-old clerk, entered the 440-yd. run as a last-minute reserve to fill out the field in a Britain v. Commonwealth meet, promptly got off in front, won by 12 yds. 55.6 for a new world record. Philadelphia's Robin Roberts,

gave up the inevitable homerun ball but was in top form otherwise, set the Cubs down on three hits to win 3-1, became the 50th major-leaguer to win 200 games (others still active: the Braves' Warren Spahn, the White Sox's Early Wynn), turned his thoughts hopefully to 300 victories: "If I can keep on pitching the way I have, I might make it.

Touring U.S. track-and-field athletes, operating under the separate scoring system for men and women denied them in Moscow, ran into unexpectedly stiff competition from Poland. The U.S. men won 115-97 but the women lost 54-52. The U.S.'s Glenn Davis scored a double victory in the 400-meter run and 400meter hurdles, but 100,000 fans in Warsaw cheered loudest for their own Jerzy Chromik, winner of the 3.000-meter steeplechase in a world-record 8:32.



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THE PRESS

Headline of the Week

In the New York Daily News, over a story about a congressional investigation of an Air Force hassle over sun glasses:

PROBERS OGLE SERVICE GOGGLE GOOF

The Passing Parade

For months, Multimillionaire John Hay ("Jock") Whitney, 53, has carefully assessed the competition-bruised New York Herald Tribune and wondered if he should exercise his option to convert the \$1,200,-000 loan he made last fall (TIME, Sept. 23) into a controlling interest. Last week, while his Herald Tribune plans seemed to be coming to a slow boil on a back burner, he took time off from his duties as U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's to conclude another deal that initiated him into big-time publishing. For a reported \$10 million. Whitney bought bustling, prosperous Parade, the nationally distributed Sunday supplement founded by the late Marshall Field as an offshoot of his experimental ad-free Manhattan tabloid PM.*

Blare & Flair. Whitney's associates were quick to deny any connection between the deals for Parade and the Herald Tribune, "Parade was simply a good investment and was bought as such," said one. Even if Whitney does buy the Tribune, he will continue the paper's contract with Parade-rival This Week. More important, Whitney plans to call no new tunes for Parade. Publisher-President Arthur H. ("Red") Motley, 57, will remain on the job in full command with a new, long-term contract.

Under Motley, Parade has grown from a fife-and-drum outfit into a brass band with blare and flair. A onetime zither and Fuller Brush salesman, Motley quit as publisher of Crowell-Collier's American Magazine in 1946 to take over Parade, has since increased its client papers from 18 to 59 and its advertising sales from \$1,808,562 to \$19,400,000. With a circulation of 8,359,901, Parade is third in the burgeoning field of Sunday supplements behind This Week (11,960,921) and Hearst's American Weekly (9.751,945). One solid sign of Parade's growing strength: while the recession caused adrevenue losses for most national magazines in the first half of 1958, Parade managed to pick up \$2,300,000

In the Pocket. Energetically back at work after a bout of illness last year, Marshall Field Jr., 42, plans to put the \$10 million he got from the Parade sale into "concentrating and expanding the assets and activities of Field Enterprises, Inc. in Chicago and the Middle West." Last year Field spun off the profit-making Pocket Books for \$5,000,000, finished a

* After losing some \$5,000,000 on PM, Field sold it in 1948 to San Francisco Lawyer Bartley C. Crum and ex-Herald Tribune Editor Joseph Barnes, who turned it into the short-lived New



PUBLISHER WHITNEY Starting on Sundays.

\$21 million glass and aluminum palace for his flourishing Sun-Times (circ. 584,-509) on the Chicago River. Field is now looking for name newsmen to bolster the Sun-Times, is said to be thinking of buying another Midwestern newspaper property (one rumored possibility the jointly owned Rockford, Ill. Star and Register-Republic) or starting another book series like his profitable World Book Encyclopedia for children.

With Parade in his pocket, Ambassador Jock Whitney has a moneymaker that will help dam the drain on his fortune if he takes over control of the



PUBLISHER NEWHOUSE. Shooting for the Suns.

Herald Tribune, plus a solid first link for the chain that some publishers are convinced is his eventual goal. At last report, Whitney was expected to make up his mind on the Herald Tribune within a month-and decide to buy.

The Empire Builder

He was just 27 when he bought the Staten Island Advance for \$98,000 in 1922. Since then, short (5 ft. 3 in.), stocky Samuel Irving Newhouse, 63, the son of a Russian immigrant, has strung together an empire of 13 newspapers. Among them: the Newark Star-Ledger, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Portland Oregonian, Birmingham News, Syracuse Herald-Journal and Post-Standard. The prosperous Newhouse chain is surpassed in heft and wealth only by Scripps-Howard (21 papers) and

What drives Sam Newhouse is the urge to expand, and last week word leaked out that he was chasing one of the brightest properties in the nation; the Baltimore Sunpapers, which thrive on civic crusades and solid, sober news coverage (six foreign correspondents, a nine-man Washington bureau). Newhouse has offered to buy between 51% and 70% of the stock of A. S. Abell Co., which owns the three papers (morning circ, 196,725; evening circ. 214.038: Sunday circ. 317.648) plus the Sun's TV station WMAR, Estimated price for 51% control: \$20 million. So eager is Publisher Newhouse to get the prestigious Sunpapers that he might be willing to plunk down more than \$40 million for the whole outfit.

To date, most members of the tightknit Baltimore families that own the Sunpapers have refused to listen to the clink of Newhouse coin. But a minority still hope to round up the shares needed to meet Newhouse's bid. If Newhouse does buy the Sunpapers, the deal will be by far the largest in U.S. newspaper history, topping the \$18,642,000 he paid in 1955 for the Birmingham News and its affiliated properties, including radio and TV sta-

tions (TIME, Dec. 12, 1955).
A registered Democrat, Newhouse is an empire builder who believes in local autonomy. He usually keeps a paper's original editorial team, makes no effort to influence his papers' political opinions; e.g., in Syracuse his morning Post-Standard (circ. 103,694) is Republican and his afternoon Herald-Journal (circ. 132,387) is Independent Democratic. Without pretense of being an editorial man, he demands competent reporting and clean writing. He keeps a sharp eye on the budget, but is apt to increase editorial funds in the hope of returns in the form of added circulation.

Publisher Newhouse himself is pessimistic about his chances of getting the Sunpapers. "It's a profitable property-I'm afraid they're not going to sell,' admits. But he was optimistic about adding other links to his chain. "I plan to keep going," he says. "I don't think I'll catch Hearst or Scripps-Howard in my lifetime, but I think my boys Don and Si will give it a good try.'

Big Little Magazine

The "fittle" magazines have fallen on thin times. Published in Paris attics or Greenwich Village cellars, printed on butther paper, and usually as short-lived as May flies, little magazines were the focus and the forum of the experimental focus and the forum of the experimental cycle and the properties of the property of the latest chapter of James Joyce. the newest obscurity of Eara Pound, the next outrageous typographical innovation devised by e.e. cummings.

But the experimenters ran out of esperiments; the four-letter words migrated to clothback books and the little magazines were left without shock value. The surviving quarterlies, usually backed by rich men or foundations and run by professors, have taken on the iyy-clad tone of a graduate faculty tea. Critics quarrel with critics in thin, querulous prose, and authors are made to feel unwelcome.

In this dimming constellation, a bright meeting the light of the light

The leeberg, Brash young Reviermen gat E.M. Forster to explain why he stopped writing novels in 1924, James Thurber to discuss the difference between American and British humor. William Faulkner to talk about his technique, Faulkner to talk about his technique, François Mauria, protein chais with François Mauria, protein de the service and Penn Warren and other literary lights. Result; 21 interviews in the Review and a book (Writers at Work; Viking; \$5).

This week the Review celebrated the fifth anniversary of its founding by peddling a 28,000-copy issue featuring a long, intimate interview with Ernest Hemingway. The interview was obtained with an enterprise characteristic of Review's methods, Young (31) Editor George Plimpton introduced himself to Hemingway in the bar of Paris' Hotel Ritz, spent two weeks watching bullfights with him in Madrid, later flew down to Cuba for long hours of talk in Hemingway's Finca Vigia home, broken by long hours in a fishing boat with the old man and the sea. The resulting interview has a refreshing flavor matched against the pedantic fuss-budgetry of critics in rival quarterlies. Sample: "I always write on the principle of the iceberg. There is seveneighths of it underwater for every part that shows. Anything you know, you can eliminate and it only strengthens your iceberg. If a writer omits something because he does not know it, then there is a hole in the story.

Pernods & Bludgeons. Review's four American founders spun together accidentally in the Paris literary whirl late in 1952. They were Plimpton (Harvard '48), Novelist Harold Humes (M.I.T. '48), Novelist Harold Humes (M.I.T. '48), Peter Matthiessen (Yale '50) and John P.C. Train (Harvard '50), son of the late lawyer-writer Arthur Train. Over Permods at the Chaplain bar in Montparnasse, they agreed that the world badly needed a new little magazine, and scraped to-gether \$3,000 to start it. Their complaint: "Zeitzjecis" and 'dikchotmowa', be literary magazines seem today on the verge of doing away with literature, not with any philistine bludgeon, but by smothering it under the weight of learned chatter." The Review "put criticism where we book," savs Plimton.

The Review ran in advance a big chunk of Beat Generation Novelist Jack Kerouac's On the Road, printed the first short stories of Playwright James (Blue Denim) Herlilly and Mac (No Time for Sergeants) Hyman. Their office was a back room in the office of a Paris publisher, who locked the front door after 6,30 p.m., forcing Review's editors and

invited her friends in to watch her commit suicide, thought better of it, instead turned out some haunting macabre drawings reproduced in the current issue.

Angel at Their Shoulders, From the first, Review's editors waved away stuffy illusions about the dignity expected of "pure" literature, promoted Paris Review as if it were Paris Confidential, Reviewmen dashed about Paris after dark armed with gluepot and brush, illegally plastered posters on handy walls (one ended up on the lavatory ceiling of the Café du Dôme); others peddled subscriptions from door to door. One early salesman: England's waspish young man Colin (The Outsider) Wilson, who absent-mindedly went off with a week's collections. Circulation reached the impressive figure (among the literary magazine set) of 7.000. But Review still lost money, In the summer of 1956 an unlikely angel came to its rescue and became publisher Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (Harvard



EDITOR PLIMPTON (LEFT) & ASSOCIATES* IN PARIS Literature can be smothered by learned chatter,

feet from a side window into a stone courtyard below. Unlike its austerely printed rivals, Review early decided to print drawings and illustrate its stories, enlisted as art editor William Pene du Bois, son of the late U.S. Painter Guy Pène du Bois.

Its most enterprising artistic coup cost nothing. Rowing that many of Paris' famed artists amiably sign the guest books kept by most Paris cafés and often add a quick sketch. Plimpton and Du Bois spent weeks going from café to café to search the books, turned up a fascinating collection of spontaneous sketches by Matisse, Picasso, Dufy, Derain, Buffet and even the long dead Toulouse-Lautree.

Review's nonfiction manages to convey the flavor of the Left Bank's fermenting geniuses and flamboyant phonies, e.g., Editor Plimpton's relaxed biography of an expressionistic dancer named Vali, who '\$4), second son of the late Aga Khan. Since then circulation has risen, and all four founders have had to go back to the U.S. to make a living. But the Review still keeps its base in Paris, where Editor Nelson Aldrich aims at keeping the sense of immediacy that surged in past issues when the editors talked through the long Paris inghts.

Some literary critics carp at the generally moderate fiction and poetry chosen by Review editors. But in an age of painfully intense analysis of fiction and poetry, the Paris Review has scored a solid beat by the simple device of getting away from the library and talking to the authors themselves. Already, Review is the biggest little magazine in history.

* Art Editor William Pène du Bois, Publisher Alice Jane Lougee of rival review Merlin (now defunct), Angry Young Poet Christopher Logue.

EDUCATION

Dead Calm for Federal Aid

The cry for new emphasis on education that followed the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik last year has been reduced to a whisper on Capitol Hill. As Congress began driving for adjournment last week, two National Defense Education Act bills were stuck tight in committee in both the House and Senate.

At the outset, both bills bore genuine promise of a substantial long-term federal boost for education on a broad scale. The House bill would cost about \$1 billion during the next seven years, and

would provide:

¶ 23,000 four-year \$2,000 college scholarships to be awarded each year for four years, on the basis of ability, not financial need. Special consideration would be given students with high ability in science, mathematics or modern foreign languages.

ematics or modern foreign languages.

¶ Additional grants of \$500 a year to scholarship students who are able to show

financial need.

¶ Funds for low-interest student loans, to be administered by colleges and universities. Institutions could receive up to \$250,000 a year, would be required to match at least 25% of federal funds with

their own money.

¶ Grants of \$24p million over the next four years for audio-visual aids, texts, etc., to be used by public elementary and secondary schools for science, mathematics and modern foreign-language instruction. ¶ Up to \$4,500,000 a year to establish courses in foreign languages not ordinarily taught in the U.S., and short-term institutes for the study of language-teaching methods, with stipends for students who

¶ A broad program of fellowships and grants to colleges intended to widen graduate education facilities.

¶ \$60 million over four years for testing and guidance of able students.

¶ \$8,000,000 for study of educational TV, radio and motion pictures.

The Senate bill would go somewhat further than the House version. It would cost an additional \$500 million, would give scholarships and other aid for six years instead of four, and would encourage college students to enter teaching by deducting 20% from the balance owed on student loans for each year the borrower taught school after graduation.

Sponsors took great 'pains to counter objections that lilled previous federal aid bills, notably the school-construction bill bills, notably the school-construction bill that died a slow death in past sessions of Congress. They pointedly reaffirmed that control of education must remain at the that funds be given first to state boards of education, then routed to schools and scholarship winners. Although the reasoning behind the Powell amendment (which helped to doom the school-construction bill in past years by forbidding federal aid to segregated schools) would seem to apply to some sections of this year's fed-

eral aid bills, there is no sign that it will be offered.

Audible opposition to the bills dwindled to a few old congressional voices, e.g., New York's Republican Representative Raph W. Gwin, and a few organizations that have long opposed federal aid to educate the result of the representative of the representative properties of the representation of the represent promotion of considerable local sanctity. Such legalized cutting of classes in the

name of "activities"—pep rallies, assemblies, community projects or sports—has become a high school commonplace throughout the U.S. Last week school of the property of the principals and teachers agreed that school-and parent-sponsored activities had made serious irroads in class attendance." Surface in the property of the property

¶ Rose Festival officials will confer with schools on ways to cut down interruptions "of very serious proportions."

¶ Athletes and coaches will no longer

be allowed to cut last-period study halls



"A fine captive audience and a supply of free talent."

tion Association (which, predictably, wants a vastly larger program than any that stands a chance of passing).

Because the Sputnik-inspired sense of urgency has waned, the fair weather for the school bills has now turned into dead calm. There were indications last week that Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson has erased the Senate bill from his "must" list. Odds for what seemed so likely in the heat of January seemed no better than even in the coolness of August.

Less Circus, More School

On a selected school day in the spring, each senior gril in each high school in Portland, Ore, parades across a stage at the school, as prettily as she is able. A judging committee of six to ten teachers and an equal number of students pick and the stage of the sta

on game days. Practice sessions will end at 5:30 p.m.

Assemblies, held two or three times a week in some schools, will be cut to one a week.

¶ Night activities which interfere with homework will be reduced.

¶ Parent-sponsored shows will not be held during school hours. Among well-meant time eaters at one high school last year: lectures on safe skiing.

¶ As many activities as possible will be moved to after-school hours, and teachers involved will be paid, either by the schools or the sponsoring groups, for the additional time they put in.

Part of Portland's trouble, according to one principal, is the tendency of civic groups to regard high schools as the source of "a fine captive audience and a supply of free talent." Businessmen's luncheon clubs are too inclined to call up a school music director and sak him to "send the been at fault; one music director, who boasted of the size of his department, explained that frequent student performances at nonschool events were "good for our public relations." Promised Superintendent Edwards: Music teachers will be encouraged to say no.

When the new rules were laid down, some Portland educators braced for cries of protest from the public. To their pleasant surprise, most of the people who spoke up agreed that it was time to have less circus and more school.

Nasser's Schoolmasters

In the tiny Persian Gulf sheikdom of Kuwait, Arab boys end a strenuous schoolyard military drill by hauling down an Israeli flag from a makeshift pole, trampling it exultantly. At a school for royalty in Saudi Arabia. King Saud's sons dress up as modern Egyptians, act out a playlet called Heroes of Port Said by fiercely vanquishing the "cowardly" British and Israelis, and-stretching a point-Americans. Behind these and similar exercises in Arab nationalism are hundreds of Egyptian schoolteachers, exported to education-hungry Mid-East nations by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, paid partly by local governments, partly by Egypt.

At latest count, Egypt had some 400 teacher-agitators in Kuwait, 1,000 in Saudi Arabia, 400 in Libva and 100 in Svria, Iraq's Premier Nuri as-Said, killed in the July 14 revolt, had thrown Egyptian teachers out of his country, but last week, after the revolution, Cairo announced that a new detachment of 300 would be sent to help out the now friendly Iraq government. For Egypt, which has more teachers than it can use (the University of Cairo turns out huge classes of B.A.s each year, and there are too few schools to provide posts for all of them), the openhanded export of learning is a wise investment. Mideast observers reckon that Nasser's schoolmasters are more effective propagandists than the screaming Cairo radio

Before children in schoolrooms and their parents in the coffeehouses, the teachers refrain from much direct praise of Nasser, instead tell of the achievements of his regime. They come equipped with stacks of picture postcards showing modern developments to be seen in Egypt, and, when pressed, admit that Nasser is the author of these wonders. They stress the awakening of Arab nationalism, the need for Arab union under Nasser's general direction, and the doom of the imperialist West. Children are told they must fight for complete emancipation of the Arab people from all foreign control and political influence. The teachers file regular reports to Cairo, and villagers are further impressed with Nasser's farseeing wisdom when radio broadcasts beamed from Egypt describe their local affairs in detail, and with sympathy,

As propaganda efforts go, Nasser's have been hugely successful. His teachers had infiltrated Jordan and Lebanon before governments in those countries got wise and started throwing them out. In Kuwait, said a British businessman, "there isn't a pro-Western child of school What would YOU say is the most <u>relaxing</u> way to travel

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MILESTONES

Born. To Martha Wright, 32, pert CBS singer and disk jockey, holder of the record number of Broadway performances (1,047) as Nurse Nellie Forbush in South Pacific, and Manhattan Restaurant Owner Mike Manuche, 37: their second child, second son; in Manhattan. Name: Patrick Gregory, Weight: 8 lbs. 3 oz.

Married. Kim Stanley (real name: Patricia Kimberly Reid), 33, star of Broadway's Bus Stop, and of Hollywood's The Goddess, whose training at the Actors' Studio made her the standard Brando of U.S. actresses; and TV Actor Alfred Ryder, 39; she for the third time, he for the first; in The Bronx.

Married. Dan A. Kimball, 62, president of California's Aerojet-General Corp., onetime (1951-53) Secretary of the Navy; and Doris Fleeson, 57. Fair-Dealing political columnist for United Feature Syndicate; both for the second time; in Manhattan.

Divorced. Sir John Huggins, 66, retired British Governor in Chief of Jamaica (1943-51), who bolted to Italy in maker; by blonde, wholesome Lady Huggins, who knew what hit her ("My husband is a victim of the 30-year itch"); after 20 years of marriage, three children; by decree mix, in Southampton, England.

Died. Peter Collins, 26, sports-car racer, one of Britain's three top speed drivers (with Stirling Moss and Mike Hawthorn), winner of the British Grand Prix (1958), the French Grand Prix (1956) and the Belgian Grand Prix (1956); when his Ferrari crashed in the German Grand Prix; near Adanau, Germany.

Died. Eddie Davis, §3. New York cold driver turned hack writer (his own joke). The common form of the control of brassy Broadway musicals (Anhles Aweigh, Follow the Girls) of a heart attack; in Manhattan, Davis' career got up on two wheels when Eddie Cantor happened into his crouched-and-waiting and the control of the c

Died, Percy Alfred Scholes, 81, Britt, and historian, witty unor-ist music critic and historian, witty unor-ist hodox, occasionally prissy lexicographer, who were the entire 1,105-2page Oxford Most novels are duller than Dr. Scholes's Neitzerland, Wost novels are duller than Dr. Scholes's clothing of melody" and "form is one of other composer's chief means of averting the boredom of his audience."



1. Nike Ajax. Army. Ground-to-air. Prime contractor: Western Electric.

- 2. Sidewinder. Navy. Air-to-air. Prime contractors: Philco; General Electric.
- 3. Terrier. Navy. Surface-to-air. Prime contractor: Convair.
- 4. Bomarc. Air Force. Ground-to-air. Prime contractor: Boeing.
- Sparrow III. Navy. Air-to-air. Prime contractor: Raytheon.
 Talos. Navy. Surface-to-air. Prime contractor: Bendix.
- 7. Hawk. Army and Marine Corps. Ground-toair. Prime contractor: Raytheon.
- 8. Nike Hercules. Army. Ground-to-air. Prime contractor: Western Electric.
- 9. Falcon. Air Force. Air-to-air. Prime contractor: Hughes Aircraft.
- 10. Corporal. Army. Ground-to-ground. Prime contractors: Firestone; Gilfillan.

10 MAJOR U.S. MISSILES RELY ON RAYTHEON TUBES

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manufacturing and testing techniques.

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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS

Signs on the Road

The U.S. economy picked up some speed last week, but there were still rough spots on the road to recovery, and enough danger signs in rising prices to warn that excessive speed could mean renewed inflation. Items:

¶ Construction contract awards for June reached §3.8 billion, the highest ever reported for a single month and 18.5% above last June. Biggest gains were in residential housing (up roo% from last June) and heavy engineering contracts, which rose 64%. Integel on the strength of Government stimulation of road building and public works programs.

¶ Manufacturers new orders in June rose to \$25,3 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis—\$300 million above May, despite continued inventory cutbacks. Also up: manufacturers' sales, which rose by \$500 million to \$25,7 billion in June.

¶ Unemployment continued to spread, partly because of the entrance of gradupartly because of the entrance of graduates, students and other summer job seekers into the labor market. The Labor Department added Milwaukee, Los Angeles-Long Beach and Birmingham—all with troubled heavy industries—to its list of "substantial" labor surplus areas, but predicted a slight improvement in the employment picture within 6o days.

¶ Spurred on by a hike in steel prices (see below). Aluminum Co. of America led other major producers in raising the price of basic aluminum pig. 7/10¢ per lb. to 24.7¢. Reflecting lively European demand for copper, custom smelters hiked the price of refined copper by ⅓¢, to 27¢ per lb.

At week's end shares of aluminum and copper helped lead the stock market to a new high for the year on the strength of price rises. The Dow-Jones industrial average closed the week at 505.43, highest since Aug. 1, 1957, after the market turned over 18.760.400 shares for the heaviest week of trading since last October.

Steel: Rise in Price

For a month steelmen anxiously waited for U.S. Steel, the industry's pace setter, to raise its prices to match the automatic July 1 wage increase (cost: 26¢ an hour). But Big Steel, which led the industry in eleven of the twelve boosts since World War II, this time plainly intended to let someone else lead the way-and take the political walloping that was sure to follow. Moreover, Big Steel probably needed a raise least, because of increased efficiency in its operations (see below). Last week Armco Steel's President R. L. Gray finally took the step, raised the price on flat rolled products (35% of all steel production) \$4.50 a ton. The rest of the industry, including Big Steel, joyfully followed, spreading the raises to virtually all steel production. Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver promptly called his Senate Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee into session to investigate the rise.

Will the price rise be passed on to consumers? Retail competition is so tough that most steel users thought not—for the time being. They apparently intended to see how fast business picked up before they took a chance on raising prices. Said General Electric Chairman Ralph Cordiner guardedly: "In the face of rising costs bargain prices cannot be expected to continue very much longer."

U.S. STEEL

Steel: Rise in Efficiency U.S. Steel Corp. proved last week that

1949 '50 '51 '52 '53 '54 '55 '56 '57 1958

it is not only the biggest producer in the mation's most basic industry but also the most efficient one among the majors. Though it operated at only 32% of calor of the control of the control of the 87.25 a share, amply covered its regular quarterly dividend of 75t. Earnings declined far less from the year-ago level (\$115,943,000 while at 80,5% capacity). The report at long last destroyed Wall Street's old assumption that Big Steel break even. Furthermore, it showed that U.S. Steel's second-quarter rate of income from sales, 8.5%, was the highest of any integrated steel producer. For sprawling U.S. Steel, it marked

For sprawling U.S. Steel, it marked quite a comeback. The corporation had long been a textbook model of corporate disorganization and technological back-wardness. As a result, its share of the nation's steel production plunged from 65% in 1901 to 29% today. But in recent years U.S. Steel's plants and personnel have undergone a major, largely unnoticed revolution of modernization.

Since World War II, the corporation has spent more than \$24,6 billion to improve plants. U.S. Steel's modern, automatic, seamless-pipe plant at Lorain, Ohio produces four times as much as an older plant of the same size—and with about half the manpower. Big Steel also has closed some of the older, less efficient plants and shunted their business to the busies market. Plants it has built near its busiest market. The steel of the plants and shunted their business to the busiest market. The steel of the steel

As part of its new look, Big Steel has brought up to date some Cro-Magnon personnel policies. More than half its 271,000 employees are paid incentive bonuses, often up to 40% over base pay. One result is that the number of man-hours needed to produce a ton of steel has decreased to produce a ton of steel has decreased to decrease the season this was possible: in that same period U.S. Steel boosted research outlays fivefold.

This years-long struggle toward efficien-

cy wen little noticed during the fat times of the earlier 1955, when almost all producers were pouring and earning close to 100% capacity. But it was during the lean months of 1958 that the steel industry, led by U.S. Steel, demonstrated that it is no longer a cyclical industry of feast or famine. Steel can now operate profitably in slump periods when many another industry is forced into the red.

Modest Upturn

Second-quarter corporate reports last week showed that some industries hardest hit by recession were recovering their earning power. Steel profits were up over the first quarter; secondary companies still in the red were trimming their still in the first quarter; secondary companies still in the red were trimming their still in the steel were the still interested to the power of the still interested to the power of the still interested to the year. Oil companies, squeezed by depressed prices and increased costs, were still showing skid-interested costs, were still showing skid-interested to the still interested to the stil

worst was behind. Said President Harlow Curtice of the auto industry: "There are indications that a modest upward trend has begun."

QUARTERLY EARNINGS 1st (in millions)		2nd
	STEEL	
Bethlehem	\$24.8	\$29.0
Armco	9.3	11.6
Pittsburgh	1.0 (loss)	.6 (loss)
Detroit	.3 (loss)	.002
	OIL	
Standard Oil (N.J.)	167.	124.
Texas Co.	70.	68.5
Phillips Petroleum	20.5	15.9
Socony Mobil	39.1	28.4
Continental	10.7	9.5
Standard Oil of Calif.	57.4	59.3
Sinclair	16.4	8.4
	TOBACCO	
American	12.4	14.7
Philip Morris	2.9	4.5
	AUTOS	
General Motors	184.6	148.9
	MISC.	
Lockheed Aircraft	5.1	4.7
United Air Lines	.4 (loss)	4.5
American Can	7.1	11.1
Kennecott Copper	11.6	11.3
U.S. Rubber	3.9	4.8

AUTOS

Price Fixing in Cars?

After a four-month investigation of price fixing by auto dealers in major cities, the Justice Department last week got its first indictments. Named by a District of Columbia grand jury were 17 Ford, 14 Chevrolet and eleven Oldsmobile dealers. The charges: setting minimum prices on new cars for several years, as well as agreeing to refrain from price advertising and pegging prices of parts, accessories and service. In addition, Ford and Olds dealers were charged with setting minimum gross profits per sale (\$225 for a Ford, \$450 for an Olds). The Ford Motor Co. itself was accused of cooperating with a price-fix conspiracy by fixing resale prices of Ford parts.

Ford denied the charge, said it apparently grew out of a 1954 program of Ford dealers to make sure that wholesale parts were sold only to bona fide customers. But there was no agreement on the prices to customers. For the dealers, Dean Chaffin. president of the National Automobile Dealers Association, scoffed at the indictment, Said he: "If there was any attempt to fix prices, it was certainly a colossal failure. As every new-car buyer knows, for the past several years the retail prices of new cars have been the prices the cus-tomers have negotiated." Nevertheless, the Justice Department plans to continue its price-fixing probe in New York, San Francisco and other cities.

Woman of the Year

To many a disgruntled used-car buyer around the country, Mrs. Marcella Norman of Houston last week became the woman of the year. Mrs. Norman, a comely, 31-year-old divorced waitress who supports her four children, went to Houston's Metro Lincoln-Mercury Mo-



MRS. MARCELLA NORMAN & THE UNWANTED CHEVROLET
After the hard sell, the hard return.

tor Co. a month ago to trade in her 1955 Ford for a newer car. She bought a 1937 blue Chevrolet sedan, thought she had signed a contract to pay \$57.10 a month for 18 months. But when she checked the contract a few days later, she discovered that she would have to pay for 30 months.

She hustled back to the dealer, said she wanted to get her old car back, tear up the contract and "forget the whole deal." The company said "nothing doing"; she

had initialed the contract in 14 places.

Marcella Norman went back time and
again with the same request. Always the
answer was no. Finally, unable to stand it
any longer, she phoned the dealer a warning: "If you don't take back that car,

I'll drive it back—through your show window."

The dealer still said no. So Marcella alerted the Houston Pest to send over a photographer, then drove to the auto photographer, then drove to the auto the pest of the pest o

TIME CLOCK

U.S. TOURISTS to Europe will top last year's total by about 10%, hit record 600,000.

GUIDANCE SYSTEM for missiles that defies enemy jamming has been developed by American Bosch Arma Corp. for Titan ICBM, and company will adapt it for use in Atlas ICBM. Air Force calls system a "major breaktrough," is now planning to give sizable new Government contract to American Bosch.

CHEAPER STEAKS are coming. Prime beef prices have dipped to year's low of 2834¢ in Chicago, off a dime from high of last March.

LUMBER PICKUP is finally on horizon in depressed Pacific Northwest. Prices last winter dipped close to modern lows, but recently have bounced up 5% to 10%, are approaching 1956 peaks. Major reason for the upture. The cut in production, along with a rise in construction.

LOUIS WOLFSON got out from under SEC charges of manipulating American Motors Co. stock by signing consent decree pledging not to perpetrate "fraud or deceit" on future buyers of A.M.C. shares, SEC action was light wrist alap for Wolfson, who made about \$1.7 million in A.M.C. stock dealings, now avoids a public airing of his deals. But in future attempts to move in on corporations, Raider Wolfson probably will have to show on his proxy that he was once restrained by SEC for fraud.

MONEY-LOSING PABST Brewing Co. (sales: 29 million bbl.) will jump from eighth place among U.S. brewers to third or fourth by picking up profice of the profit of the profi

BRAINPOWER POOL will be formed by General Motors, Thiokol and Callery Chemical to pursue spaceship and missiles research. G.M. will sales-guidance know-how, Thiokol will add its solid-fuel savvy, and Callery will bring the combination considerable experience with high-energy exotic fuels.

THE COMMON MARKET

Opportunity Knocks for U.S. Business

AMERICAN industry should find it an opportunity rather than a danger. Do not be afraid of it," Thus did Washington Lawyer and Economist George Ball, an expert on investment abroad, exhort U.S. businessmen to take on a new challenge: the European Common Market. The common market, a vast trading zone of six European countries, will remove trade barriers among participating nations, allow free movement of goods, labor and capital. What worries many a U.S. businessman is that it will also be protected by tariffs that discriminate against outsiders, make it harder for U.S. firms to compete in Europe, the biggest market for U.S. exports. The way to compete is to establish plants in the common market area, Savs Vice President William H. Mathers of Vale & Towne, which is planning to expand operations in the common market area: When the tariff provisions get into full swing, you aren't going to see anything from this country over there.

The common market will get under way Jan. I when the member countries-France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands-cut their duties to each other by 10%, the first step toward eventually removing all duties within the area. Hundreds of U.S. firms are already preparing for market opportunities, Ford International opened a special office in Brussels to guide its European operations into the common market. H. J. Heinz bought a Dutch plant to produce its 57 varieties for Europe, and Du Pont is hunting for plants in Holland and Belgium, Other branches or new factories have been set up by Argus Chemical in Brussels, Consolidated Electrodynamics in Frankfurt, International Harvester in Heidelberg. Coty International, with branches in three European countries, in February formed an 80%-owned subsidiary in West Germany. Says Coty President Philip Cortney: "As manufacturers, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the common market.'

While the common market's threat to U.S. business is plain, so are its enormous advantages. Says Dr. Lajos Schmidt, an international attorney has helped many firms to go abroad; compete on an American hosts; in Caroner, and the competer on an American hosts; in Caroner, "It will have close to 17 pm lilion people with high living standards—almost as large as the U.S. mark has could not afford. Many U.S. firms that could not afford marked and the control of the control of the country of the control of the country of the country

for the whole market, have discovered that U.S. methods of mass production and efficiency give them a big advantage. Sprague Electric bought a majority interest in an Italian capacitor firm in 1956, doubled sales by indoctrinating the workers with U.S. methods.

U.S. firms will be able to gain equal access to all common market countries by establishing themselves in any one. While wages and other production costs now vary among common market countries, European economists expect them eventually to level out-as they have already started to in the European coal and steel nations. In view of this, smart companies are already picking plant sites on the basis of the best, not the cheapest, labor. Chicago's Outboard Marine, for example, decided to establish a plant in Bruges, Belgium, where wages are now relatively high, because it found that Belgians work better and produce more than workers in other areas it considered.

Though a firm can get its foot in the common market simply by licensing a European firm to manufacture a U.S. product, most U.S. companies, especially those already established in market countries, prefer to set up new branches or subsidiaries instead. They have found it best to buy existing have found it best to buy existing Europe often means building housing for workers as well.

Many U.S. firms have discovered that the best and safest method is to buy a partnership in a European firm. Faced with much stiffer competition in the common market, European manufacturers are eager to get U.S. cash and technical know-how to help them meet it. A U.S. firm, on the other hand, can profit from its European partner's intimate knowledge of his market and area.

Economists hope that the common market will later be joined by a proposed European free-trade area, consisting of the United Kingdom and five other countries outside the common market, to form a community of more than 240 million potential customers. Many U.S. firms are holding back to see if this will happen; they would prefer to get into England under lower tariffs, thus gain access to the Commonwealth trading area as well as the common market. But foreign traders contend that now is the best time for U.S. firms to enter the market area. Says Lawyer Ball: "There are dangers in waiting. Once producers in other countries are established, it may be extremely difficult to establish a competitive source of production.'

legal-defense fund: a group of anonymous "auto salesmen" who sent \$15, hoped it would help Mrs. Norman "in your problems with a certain automobile salesman."

Break With the Past

Two Detroit automakers reversed longstanding policies last week hoping to speed sales during the 1959 model year. ¶ Buick, its production of '58s halted at 242,000, v. 400,000 in the '57 model year, has scrapped its boxy, overchromed styling, will turn out a comparatively chromefree, conservative "comeback car" in a "complete break with the past." The longer, lower, wider '59, which will come out in mid-September, will taper from its flaring, high-finned rear to its shovelsnouted front. It will have slanting double headlights like the 1958 Lincoln's, and bigger front and rear windows. Only this year's toothy aluminum grille will remain. Chrysler Corp., whose January-July production plummeted from 832,122 last year to 370,359 this year, will get into the small-car boom by marketing the French Simca. Chrysler bought a "substantial interest" in Simca, including Ford Motor Co.'s 15.2% of stock. The Simca, which looks like a kissing cousin to Renault's fast-selling Dauphine, last year almost tripled its U.S. sales to 5,766. Its major models range from the 57-h.p., four-cylinder, 96-in.-wheelbase Aronde, priced at about \$1,700 in New York, to the 84-h.p., eight-cylinder, 106-in. Vedette at \$2,200.

Strike?

In a Fisher Body plant at Flint, Mich. last week, a General Motors official tacked up an offer of a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of persons who have damaged 96 car chassis since June 1. These acts of sabotage, plus a rash of wildcat strikes, were symptomatic of the bitterness that has grown between automakers and the United Auto Workers in the two months that they have worked without contracts. Both sides are gearing for the final showdown. Last week the U.A.W. announced that it had secretly polled its membership, found more than 90% in favor of a strike-unless the companies submit to the union's wage-andbenefit demands. This week the U.A.W. executive board will meet in Detroit to

set a strike deadline. U.A.W. President Walter Reuther feels that he has regained some of the tactical advantage he lost two months ago. He has managed to stall contract talks-and keep his members in line-until the 1959 models are getting ready to roll off the assembly lines, a time when a strike will hurt more than it would have in June. Stocks of unsold '58s have been whittled from 900,000 to a four-year July low of 672,000, which is only a two-month supply at current selling rates. (While automakers reduced January-July production from 3,913,043 last year to 2,574,566 this year, six-month sales have gone down at a much slower rate, from about 3,000,000 last year to 2,300,000 this year.) If a strike is called, union plans are to strike



"I want Stevie to be able to say boo'to the boss!"

A message for those who have big plans for little people, from BERNICE FITZ-GIBBON, advertising consultant and author; President, Bernice Fütz-Gibbon, Inc.

"TI LOOKS as if my grandson, Stevie, age
two, is practicing up for it right in
this picture. That's fine with me. I don't
want Stevie to be a bashful thrall when
he gets out into the business world. I
don't want him to be shivering in his
boots, just because he's afraid there
won't be anything to fall back on if the
boss blows his top.

"I want Stevie to know he does have something to fall back on...not so much that it will spoil him... just enough to give him some feeling of independence. If Stevie knows he can say 'boo' he won't have to say 'boo'. And I want the same for the girls . . . Lisa, three, Betsy, three, and Gretchen, six,

"Nobody but nobody, not even a grandmother, can absolutely guarantee a child security...life is too chancy for that. But a grandparent... or aunt or uncle or godparent or parent... can make sure each child holds a life insurance policy as soon as he can hold a ratte."

HOW LONG IS IT SINCE YOU HAVE REVIEWED YOUR LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM?

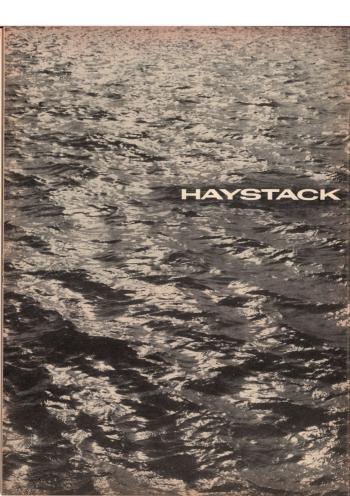
BIRTHS, deaths, marriages, changing needs, taxes . . . all affect protection plans. A life insurance program needs review at least every two years.

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many advantages, including low net cost.
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TIME, AUGUST 11, 1958





In it is a needle, manned and capable of launching missiles. Your Navy searches the aquatic haystack with Grumman S2F Trackers. These carrier-based airplanes can detect an invisible submarine by its subtile deflection of the earth's magnetic field. Their sophisticated equipment can post a sub's felering peek with attack radar. They can lay electronic ears on the surface to hear a sub move fathous below. Once contact is made, Grumman Trackers attack with weapons that sliently seek and strike their prevs skulking along the bottom.

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GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION
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one company (most likely candidate: Ford) in hopes that it will buckle and the others will have to follow.

But G.M., Ford and Chrysler still show no signs of breaking their united front, have informally agreed that all will close down if one is struck. While the U.A.W. would undoubtedly cry "Lockout!", the companies have legal precedent, of a sort, on their side, "The companies contend that the U.A.W. cannot afford a strike because unemployment and lagging dues have build the union's strike-war chest at have build the union's strike-war chest at of benefit payments in an industry-wide walkout.

Nothing would damage chances of a fast second-half pickup more than an auto strike. But much as they wish to avoid a strike, the companies are faced with one hard economic fact: a steep wage boost would also mean a steep boost in 1959 car prices—and kill off hope of selling any more cars than in 1958.

TOBACCO

The Filter War

"The enormous weight of statistical
evidence linking lung cancer with heavy
smoking can no longer be refuted. A majority of manufacturers either oppose or
ignore the problem." These words were
spoken last week, not by a scientist or anitsmoking crusader, but by Partick O'NeilDunne, so, technical director of Rothmans of Pall Mall, British cigarette maker. A Rothmans press release was created
beyond all reasonable doubt."

Rothmans was so bluntly frank because it is trying to plug its own filter brand (called Rothmans) at the expense of the industry. The company is struggling to salesman O'Neil-Dunne, speaking in Toronto, claimed that Rothmans king-size filter brand yielded 14.4% to 18.7% less and fint the four other bestelling Canamaran the control of the control of the second of the second of scientific opinion believes that if the tair intake from a single cigarette were reduced to 18 milligrams, I there were reduced to 18 milligrams, I the were reduced to 18 milligrams, I there were reduced to 18 milligrams, I there were reduced to 18 milligrams, I the were reduced to 18 milligrams, I there were reduced to 18 milligrams, I th

U.S. tobacco men were burned uphuffed the Tobacco Industry Research Committee: "The position of this counrry's cigarette industry is unchanged. Scientific evidence simply does not support the theory that there is anything in cigarette smoke known to cause human lung cancer." Added one insider: "O'Neil-Dunne is like the kid in the gang who punks out."

© In 1953 in Buffalo, when a union struck one linen-supply company and seven other supply companies shut down in sympathy, both the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. Supreme Court approved the companies' concerted action.

† At least two U.S. filter brands—Kent and Hit Parade—carry less than 18 mg, of tar, while King Sano has 18.5 mg, and Parliament 19.6 mg,, says Foster D. Snell, Inc., an independent testing and research firm.



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EMPRESS JOSEPHINE
Out of the bag.

FASHION The Old New Look

The high priests and priestesses of fashion in Paris last week officially proclaimed what Manhattan's Seventh Avenue already knew: the sack is sacked and the priest of th

bust, a flowing, bell-like skirt.

While most fashion writers trilled their usual ohs and ahs over the collections, the New York Herald Tribune's Eugenie Sheppard said bluntly: "Before I left New York, the Empire look was the big news in American fall fashions. Many of the American versions were better conceived than those I've seen here."

Dior's Designer Yves Saint-Laurent, who had helped set the mode with his trapeze look last winter, scored no such acciaim last week. While almost every other designer kept hemlines at the knees, Saint-Laurent lowered them some five Saint-Laurent lowered them some five Monone else showed any signs of noing along. In fact, one U.S. buyer who ordered some Dior dresses specified that they be delivered four inches shorter.

AVIATION Jets for Fall

American Airlines President C. R. Smith last week made official a report that had skittered through the aviation industry for weeks. He had signed contracts for 50 new medium-range jet planes, thus bringing to 110 the number of jets slated for delivery to American between October 1958 and the end of 1962—more new

equipment than has been ordered by any other airline in the world. Smith also sprang a new financing idea for planes: instead of buying the jet engines for the planes, the line will lease them from the manufacturers, save itself \$80 million in initial cost.

What is even more unusual is that Smith has the money to pay for his \$456 million worth of new planes. American has arranged for loans of \$135 million from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Prudential Insurance. With the savings effected by the engine leasing (American can later buy the engines if it wants to), plus plowed-back earnings. Smith does not explain the new orders as of the lusines will In the new orders as of the lusines will

be a new type, the Convair 600, designed specifically by General Dynamics Convair Division to meet Smith's demanding requirements. The 600 is expected to be the fastest jet (cruising speed: 635 mg,h.) on the barrier of the fastest jet (cruising speed: 635 mg,h.) on dered will be smaller, lighter versions of dered will be smaller, lighter versions of dered will be smaller, lighter versions of meller of the fastest jet of the fastest period of the fastest peri

American, the largest domestic carrier, will also be the first with pure jets aloft. It will have five or six 707s in operation by year's end, starting on the New York-to-Los Angeles run (time: 5½ hours westbound, 4½ eastbound).

GOVERNMENT Dissent on Wonder Drugs

One of the incredible-growth stories of

U.S. industry belongs to the manufacturers of antibiotics. Last year Americans paid an estimated \$700 million for antibiotics, all of them unknown to the public 15 years ago, but now accountable for more than half of all prescription sales. To the Federal Trade Commission, this inspiring success story is flawed.

Last week, climaxing a two-year investigation of the wonder-drug industry, the FTC accused six major companies of rigging the price on tetracycline, the biggest and most popular of the so-called "broad spectrum drugs," i.e., useful against a wide variety of micro-organisms. Tetracycline accounted in 1956 for 24% of the industry's sales dollars but only 7% of the physical volume.

Accused by FTC of a "dangerous attempt" to create a monopoly in tetracycline and such related drugs as Aureomycin and Terramycin were: American Cyanamid Co., biggest antibiotic maker; Chas. Přizer & Co., second biggest; Olin Mathieson, Upjohn, Bristol-Myers and its subsidiary, Bristol Laboratories.

Cent per Dose. In addition, FTC singled out Pfizer for a more serious charge, saying that it had "made false, misleading and incorrect" statements when it obtained the basic tetracycline patent in 1955. Tetracycline already had been on the market for a year from various makers, and the patented method of manufacture was not truly an invention because it was "obvious to anyone having ordinary skill" in the antibiotics art. If sustained by the Federal Trade Commission after hearings start Oct. 1, this charge could lead to an FTC request to relax the Pfizer patent.

All companies entered vigorous denials to FTC charges. As the kingpin of the alleged monopoly, Pfizer's President John E. McKeen said: "Pfizer never engaged in a conspiracy, never misused its patents. never fixed prices, and wields no monopolistic powers." Although recognizing that the newer wonder drugs do command high prices, the manufacturers long since have cut the price of the older standbys, such as penicillin and streptomycin, so low that they are added in large amounts to animal feed. Said Bristol-Myers' President Frederick N. Schwartz: "Our average profit on all antibiotics sold in 1957 was less than 16 per dose.

Too High? In spelling out its indict-ment, the FTC lent considerable support to the man in the street's opinion that lately the price of the highly touted newer antibiotics is too high. Many of the drugs, said FTC, are in fact duplicates that individual companies insist on renaming for real or fancied trademark advantage, to the point that doctors no longer can remember what the particular properties are. The FTC conceded that the antibiotics industry has let consumers in on progress. From 1951 to 1956 output doubled, but average prices were cut so much that the industry's income decreased (see chart). The FTC also acknowledged that the business is cruelly competitive. Unless a maker gets in fast, makes a profit with a new product and keeps on finding newer products, he soon loses out.

ANTIBIOTICS





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CINEMA

The New Pictures

A Certain Smile (20th Century-Fox). like the film version of Francoise Sagan's earlier novel, Bonjour Tristesse, puts aside bored yawning, Sagan style, for well-bred panting, Hollywood style, In the book, precociously world-weary Dominique ho-hums her way through a pair of parallel love affairs, finding no lasting happiness or pleasure in either of them-only a wan, temporary escape from ennui. But Hollywood's Dominique (French Actress

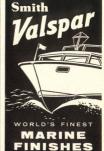


CARERE & FONTAINE IN "SMILE" Panting instead of yawning.

Christine Carere) is as pert and wholesome as a cheerleader in love with the football captain. So what if she spends a week on the Riviera with her beau's uncle? She really falls in love with him. doesn't she?

Actress Carere is presented as a homebody who yearns to marry a nice young law student (Bradford Dillman). But his mother does not like her, and her mother gets upset at the sight of him. Only solution: pop off to the seaside with his rakish Uncle Luc (Rossano Brazzi). In the book, after Luc's wife (Joan Fontaine) discovers their affair, Dominique goes right on with him. On the screen, endowed with an honestly passionate heart and soul, Dominique can only tearfully apologize and slink back to the youthful boy friend. Françoise Sagan doubtless regards the movie with a certain smile.

The Naked and the Dead (RKO Teleradio; Warner), to those who never read Norman Mailer's mammoth 1948 war novel, will seem a grim, visually gripping film. It is one of Hollywood's more rugged excursions so far into neorealism. The naughty words "hell" and "damn" are sprinkled like matinee popcorn through





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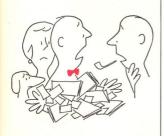




With payday still a week away Stan Jones was forced to borrow, "Insurance premiums did me in-a whopper's due tomorrow. I wonder how Bob Work can live much higher on the hog, Yet pay those unexpected bills like falling off a log."



Confided Bob, "Those brutal chunks once caught me unawares," But now with Travelers Budget Plan, I've no insurance cares, The bills for life, health, home and car don't spell my ruination; I pay 'em monthly in one check-my plan's been my salvation.



"My Travelers man has girded me with one unbroken wall-No fatal gaps-no overlaps," boomed he, "One man to call," Howled Stan, "One man! Why mine are legion! If I have a claim I need a card index machine to find the right man's name."



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David P. Dempsey of Spartanburg, S. C., is a pharma-ceutical salesman for Hoffman-La-Roche Inc. Mr. Dempsey recently traded a leading lowpriced car, almost new for a Rambler Custom 6. Here

is his interesting comparison:

"DOUBLED OUR GAS MILEAGE"

"We traded our '57 station wagon after toler-ating it for 7 months. Boy, is it nice to ride in a car without a single rattle, and even nicer to be able to pass a gas station. Yes, we doubled our gas mileage.

"I used to think I had to have a so-called 'big' car but there's plenty of room in our Rambler for my wife, my 4 children and myself... I don't see why everyone isn't driving Rambler."

Growing American families are fast discovering that SALES Rambler offers UP 72% the best of bothbig car room and comfort, small car economy and handling ease. No wonder sales are up 72%! See why at your Rambler dealer's today!

the script, and enough torsos are dismembered to satisfy Jack the Ripper. But those who read Author Mailer's bestseller will miss its biting honesty and unrelenting conclusion

Focal character of The Naked and the Dead is Lieut, Robert Hearn (Cliff Robertson), a wealthy, well-educated explayboy who has been taken as an aide by General Cummings (Raymond Massey) during the invasion of a Pacific island. The general coddles Hearn as he would a favorite son-and tries to sting home his belief that power is everything, that the way to achieve power is by instilling fear. "I make [a soldier] more afraid of me than he is of the enemy," he boasts, "It makes him fight a little harder."

Against this swagger-stick arrogance, Hearn can offer only a hesitant humanism. an instinctive revulsion against the general's icy formula. "How do you calculate." Hearn muses, "whether it's better if some of them get killed and the others get home sooner, or whether they all stay here but go to pot wondering if their wives are cheating on them? How do you tot something like that up?" Replies the general:

"I don't concern myself with that." Equally unconcerned is Sergeant Croft (Aldo Ray). Tough as teakwood and cruel as a gibbet, he shoots prisoners to loot them of their gold teeth, crushes a brokenwinged bird in his bare hand. He too builds power on tiers of terror, cries drunkenly to his platoon: "The generals take orders just like I do. It's just as much my army as it is theirs.

The two power forces, one twistedly intellectual and one bestial, converge on Hearn. Unable to break Hearn's passive resistance to the power code, the general angrily assigns him to lead Croft's platoon on a suicidal reconnaissance far behind the enemy's lines. Sergeant Croft, who is furiously resentful at having to share command of the platoon, coaxes Hearn into a Japanese trap, where he is wounded. But contrary to the novel, Hearn survives, while Croft recklessly forces the remainder of the platoon to penetrate even deeper into enemy territory and catches a sniper's bullet.

In the scriptwriters' tidy scheme of things, the general gets a comeuppance not to be found in the original Mailer. Even as he insists at GHO that the only way to secure the island is through a flanking landing, word comes through that the colonel he left in temporary command has opened an all-out frontal attack, "You fool!" cries the general, but the radio crackles out the news that the attack is a success. His egomania is shattered, and Hearn, from his hospital bed, completes the general's destruction: "I never agreed with your point of view before, but I wasn't sure you were wrong. Now I'm sure. Man cannot achieve the authority of God. And no man, whether he's a politician or a general, should try,

As Croft, Actor Ray keeps iron control over his snarling monster, creates a highly persuasive portrait of absolute evil; Raymond Massey shows convincing restraint as the ego-possessed general. But Actor



ALDO RAY IN "NAKED & DEAD" A portrait of absolute evil.

Robertson plays Hearn with such juiceless weariness that it is hard to care whether he lives or dies. And by painting in their pat, Sunday-school ending, the scriptwriters and Veteran Director Raoul Walsh painted out Mailer's point that fighting a war has no justice or moral pattern.

CURRENT & CHOICE

La Parisienne, Brigitte Bardot, leaning voluntuously on the sure comic talents of Charles Boyer and Henri Vidal, finally makes a film that is as funny as it is fleshy (TIME, July 28).

Indiscreet. Cary Grant dispensing vachts and yacht-ta-ta to Ingrid Bergman, in a funny, freewheeling version of Broadway's Kind Sir (TIME, July 21)

The Key. A subtle story of Britain's ocean-going tugboat captains of World War II, and of the woman several of them loved; with Sophia Loren, William Holden, Trevor Howard (TIME, July 14), The Goddess, Playwright Paddy Chay-

efsky and Actress Kim Stanley delivering a roaring diatribe against the Bitch Goddess, Success, at a pace that is sometimes slow, but in a tone that is marvelously Swift (TIME, July 7). Hot Spell. A tragedy of family life.

sensitively interpreted by Director Daniel Mann and a talented cast: Shirley Booth, Anthony Quinn, Shirley MacLaine (TIME,

This Angry Age. A strong but uneven picture, derived from The Sea Wall. a memorable novel about French pioneers in Indo-China; with Anthony Perkins and Jo Van Fleet (TIME, June 9).

Gigi. Colette's slender novelette larded up with production values and brought forth as a big fat musical; but the show is saved by Cecil Beaton's fruitily fin de siècle sets and costumes-a cinemuseum of exquisite evesores (Time, May 19).





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how to relieve everyday emotional troubles. And it tells where those who need professional assistance can find it. Write: Better Mental Health, Box 2500, New York 1, New York.

"With all thy getting, get understanding (Proverbs, iv, 7)





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Absolutely Anybody

AT LADY MOLLY'S (239 pp.)—Anthony Powell—Little, Brown (\$3.75).

Life in Britain, in the vision of Novelist Anthony Powell, is a dense forest of decayed and intertwined family trees. This fourth novel of a series he calls *The Music* of *Time* explores the latest area of Powell's private park land to be railed in—and at.

Little read in the U.S., where his The Acceptance World (TIME, Feb. 20, 1956) sold only 2,000 copies, Novelist Powell (rhymes with Lowell) is highly regarded in his native Britain. Evelyn Waugh calls The Music of Time more realistic than Proust's Remembrance of Things Past, and much funnier. Powell's thesis is that blood is thicker than almost anything; his social unit is the family, not the individual. Says his fictional spokesman: "There is something overpowering, even a trifle sinister about very large families, the individual members of which often possess in excess the characteristics commonly attributed to 'only' children: misanthropy: neurasthenia; an inability to adapt themselves . . . The corporate life of large families can be lived with a severity, even barbarity

severity, even adratival of oly's is largely correct on the raffin slan of Lady Molly Jeavons, who was born an Ardjass (a family "hopelessly insolvent since the Land Act"), was once married to a peer, but has come down to being the wife of the dim, unemployable Jeavons ("He was something left over from the war"). One could meet "absolutely anybody" at Lady Molly's, including her cats, her "four principal dogs," and her monkey called "Not long ago Lord Amesbury looked in on his way to a Court ball, wearing knee breeches and the Cafter, Lady Molly

was giving the vet a meal she had cooked

herself. Himself born and bred a member of the Establishment, Novelist Powell writes about British upper-class tribal customs with the air of a man who knows that if an outsider wants an explanation, he is not worth explaining to. He lives in a Regency house near Frome in the county of Somerset, 100 miles from his office at Punch, that venerable and sometimes humorous magazine, where he functions as a slyly discursive book reviewer. "We [the British] are a very peculiar, very odd people," says Powell, looking down at his subject matter in the manner of the legendary clubman who liked to sit in the window of the Carlton on dismal days in order to have the pleasure of "seeing it rain on the damned people.'

Four Characters. A U.S. reader prepared to shoulder through Powell's bewildering social underbrush will be rewarded by glimpses of some exotic game and gamy exotics:

¶ Widmerpool, a figure of fun reappearing in this novel as the "new man" of modern Britain. In the course of the plot he is taught that marriage is not an exact science but, as Foch said of war. "a terrible and passionate drama." Widmerpool is a bouncing, uncivilized young City type whose political sagacity is expressed in his plan for averting World War II, then looming. The plan: give the Order of the Garter to Hermann Göring ("After all, it is what such things are for, isn't it?").

¶ Nicholas Jenkins, the novel's narrator and a movie scriptwriter (as Powell himself once was), whose humor is a soft blackjack. When Widmerpool asks him what would be a suitable name under



NoveList PoweLL
In the underbrush of family trees.

which to register for a "clandestine weekend" at a country hotel, Jenkins replies: "Mr. and the Honourable Mrs. Smith?" ¶ General Conyers, a relic of the Boer

War, where he may or may not have been the hero of an absurd cavalry charge, now a court official ("standing about at Buck House"), who likes to play Gounod's Ave Maria on a cello and has late in life taken up with Freud, Jung and Adler. © Lord Warminster, from a decayed fam-

¶ Lord Warminster, from a decayed family who "probably made their money out of the Black Death" (13,48-49); he is currently spending the last of the Black Death bonanza in sponsoring left-wing causes, and is suspected of hoping that when his estate is turned into a collective farm, he will be its commissar instead of hereditary lord.

nerentiary ford. Now was at Enon with Nowelist Powell, who was at Enon with Nowelist Powell, at Oxford with Evelyn Wangh, proves that he is not out of place in such company. He is by any standard an important comic if not stairic novelist. Unfortunately infatuated with detail, Powell sometimes seems to obey a new novelist's commandment to the effect that he shall not describe a bor's wife, his manservant, his midderyant, his ox, his ass and anything that is his neighbor's. But through such means, Powell tells a story of the between wars doldrums of England in a style as quiet and sinister as a ticking time bomb.

The Wire-Recorder Ear

LET NO MAN WRITE MY EPITAPH (467 pp.)—Willard Motley—Random House (\$4.95).

Grant Holloway is a Chicago free-lance

magazine writer with "ears like wire recorders." Hallway through Let No Man Write My Epitoph, he slips out of la Lake Shore apartment to sniff at the "great beast of a city" that crouches like a "blue-black panther" in the slum area beyond Chicago's North Clark Street. His socialite wife, Wanda, watches him go: "See For the story," she blacked him that way. He should do a novel."

Grant never quite gets around to it, but his creator and prototype, Novelist Willard Motley, regrettably has, In his first, In the path from tenement to electric that the path from tenement to electric that it path from tenement is that the path enough to make the indictment stick. In the current novel, his third, Motley stacks his evidence even higher, but he protests too much, and the bellow of rage has cracked to a querious withings hostard

son of Nick Romano, the young Chicago gangster who walked to the chair in Knock On Any Door. Like his father, young Nick grows up on North Clark Street, home of the hustler, the "hard comes in the form of "The Man what brings the heat." Most everyhody is on the weed, Nick watches his own mother get hooked and degenerate into a slavering junkie who pads down with anybody who will give her the money for her morning lumkie who yads down with anybody who will give her the money for her morning lumkie who yads down with anybody who will give her the money for her morning lumkie who yads down with Endloway, who is doing a series of taped interviews on the dope trade.

In a hophead dream of an ending, Nick goes away for a cure, comes back, presumably to marry Holloway's daughter and settle down to a career as an artist. As the book jacket puts it solemmly: "Nobility and lover may flower wherever the seeds are sown." What the book has to offer is the authenticity of setting and speech that recalls Nelson Algren's excursion into Motley has not written another Man With the Golden Arm—but only a sort of Man With the Wire-Recorder Ear.

Unstrung Quartet

The Banquet Years (306 pp.)—Roger Shattuck—Harcourt, Brace (\$8.50).

Nobody quite agrees about what happened at the banquet after pretty Painter Marie ("Coco") Laurencin fell on top of the pastries. Nor has it been decided whether the two poets who foamed at the mouth and had to be locked in the men's coatroom had eaten soap for fun or had faked an attack of the D.T.'s for the benefit of Leo and Gertrude Stein. And nobody knows just how much wine was drunk by Lolo, the donkey that painted impressionist canvases with its tail.

The party was given in 1908, in honor of elderly Primitivist Painter Henri Rousseau, by a youthful admirer named Pablo Picasso, who decorated his Montmartre studio with Chinese lanterns and ordered in a "gargantuan supply of wine." When the party ended and the sun was rising, Rousseau had long since left his seat of honor (a chair on a crate) and gone home.

It was not just a banquet; it was "one of the landmarks of the pre-World War I era," That is the thesis of Author Roger Shattuck, Fulbright scholar and assistant professor of Romance languages at the University of Texas. In his breathlessly complicated period study, Shattuck takes Richard Wagner's work as "sauerkraut." Satie spent his life creating tiny musical gems. To Rousseau's mannered childlikeness, says Author Shattuck, he added a formal naughtiness that made his works almost "a fragile fabric of inanity." For Parade, a ballet on which Diaghiley, Cocteau, Picasso, Massine and Satie collaborated, he wrote a score including parts for typewriters, sirens, airplane propellers, Morse tickers and lottery wheels. An eccentric in his personal life as well, he went about with a lighted clay pipe stuck in his jacket pocket, its stem reaching up to his ear. He became associated with the Rosicrucians, later founded a religion of his own, "the Metropolitan Church of the Art of Jesus the Conductor." He then issued his own encyclicals and excommunicated his enemies (including the music

critic Willy, husband of Colette), Novelist Alfred Jarry (1873-1907) was the inventor of a tongue-in-cheek phiits last legs, devoted to fetishes, bigoted, barely capable of distinguishing good from evil-and I shall leave it intelligent. enlightened, regenerated, knowing there is neither good nor evil nor God nor Devil nor spirit nor matter in distinct separate-Apollinaire's thoughts, attitudes and interests hopped from point to point with anarchic abandon: "Unsolved crimes, papal infallibility, and the new art of the moving picture inspired him equally." Blessed with true lyric talent, Apollinaire nevertheless "felt the need to jumble and rearrange his work in complex patterns. His writing "became a vast radiation of himself in all directions"-an illusion that he intensified by sometimes giving his poems and letters the shapes of circles and fans

What emerges if these four types are added together? Dadaism, surrealism, stream-of-consciousness-ism and many another esthetic "ism" spring, obviously,



NOVELIST JARRY



COMPOSER SATIE What happened after "Coco" fell on the pastries?



PAINTER ROUSSEAU



Rieder, 19321: René Cho

POET APOLLINAIRE

as true a highly debatable line written in 1013 by Poet Charles Péguy-"The world has changed less since Jesus Christ than it has in the last thirty years"-and discusses the nature of the change as expressed in French art. Author Shattuck has chosen four French men of the arts to exemplify just how the change took place:

PAINTER HENRI ROUSSEAU (1844-1010) was the son of a tinsmith, became a customs officer and started in art as a Sunday painter. In middle age he developed enough confidence to resign from the customs (now it would be "Sunday all week long"). He lived on a tiny pension, in a one-room studio, but he did not mind the cramped quarters because, when he woke up in the morning, he could "smile a little at his paintings." His now famed works suggested the bright but prim world of a precocious child, its whims ranging from shaggy lions to mustached men stiffly springing as they play "le football." With Rousseau, thinks Author Shattuck, begin "the childlike tendencies" of modern art, as it starts from scratch again after centuries of traditional maturity.

COMPOSER ERIK SATIE (1866-1925). like Rousseau, turned instinctively to the Hans Christian Andersen world in which fairy stories are meant less for children than for "unbelieving adults." Dismissing losophy named 'Pataphysics ("the science of the realm beyond metaphysics") and creator of the famed fictional character Doctor Faustroll, who is "born fullgrown at the age of 63, navigates unendingly across dry land in a sieve." Author Shattuck sees Jarry as a comedian and wizard whose farcical wand-waving expressed a world in which Nietzsche's famed dictum—"God is dead"—was translated into a scandalous joke, Jarry enthusiastically drank absinthe and, near the end of his life, ether (he died at 34). At the theater he wore a dirty white canvas suit and a makeshift paper shirt with the tie painted on in India ink. He was, said Gide, "an incredible figure . . . plaster-faced . . . gotten up like a circus clown and acting a fantastic, strenuously contrived role which showed no human characteristic." He often carried firearms. Once he was shooting the tops off champagne bottles lined up against a wall behind which some children were playing. Their mother hurried over to complain that her children might be shot, "If that should ever happen, Ma-da-me, we should ourselves be delighted to get some new ones with you," Jarry courteously replied.

POET GUILLAUME APOLLINAIRE (1880-1918) often sounded like one of his characters, who said: "I found humanity on

from sources akin to those of Rousseau, Satie, Jarry and Apollinaire. Author Shattuck tries hard-and on the whole unsuccessfully-to cram all these tricks into a single bag. Despite the hearty, festive ring of the title, the "Banquet Years," says Author Shattuck, were essentially morbid. In his view they show the connection between modern art and a world that had lost its God and sprawled on the earth with many a gaping hole knocked through it. While the attempt to make four eccentric figures speak for an entire era is muddled, the figures themselvesfour characters in search of a historianprovide enough entertaining episodes to make the reader wish he had gone to one of their blowouts.

Landscape Without Toros

More cannot be said for a book about Spain than that it contains no description of a bullfight. Two new books with Spanish settings, though otherwise dissimilar, share this rare quality.

REAPERS OF THE STORM, by Elizabeth Lyttleton and Herbert Sturz (303 pp.; Crowell; \$3.95), is almost worth buying for the dust jacket alone. Done up in sinister black, it bears a come-on as fetchingly phrased as the preambles of people

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The authors, who now live in New Jersey but still profess to be wary of retribution by Spanish agents, have taken the undoubted truths that Franco's regime is corrupt and oppressive, that the fishers and farmers are appallingly poor, and that the Spanish church is the most inflexible in Catholicism, and blurred them in something called a "documentary novel." But. encysted in a perfunctorily told story in which each character is paraded merely as a type-the grasping peasant, the sadistic Falangist, the hardy old freedom fighter-facts quickly take on the smell of falsity. And ironically, although the authors speak in their introduction of enduring daily police questioning and of being "forced to resort to lies, to cultivate friendships among informers, torturers and murderers" in order to keep faith with friends, there is no evidence of respect for the Spanish people. Good and bad, the little wooden characters are manipulated with contempt.

TOMORROW IS MAÑANA, by Shirley Degne (198 pp.; Morrow; \$4), is an altogether different book about Spain-unassuming, observant and pretending to no deeper understanding than a year's residence can give a foreign visitor. Australian Author Deane tells wittily and without prattling of the quiet adventures she had with her artist husband and two small sons during their stay in an Andalusian fishing village. Without caricature, describing people and not types, the author presents the villagers-the fishermen who starve with grace when rough weather keeps their motorless vessels ashore, the aging, middle-class virgins who embroider napkins by the gross while conducting decade-long engagements, the rich who choose not to be distressed by the poor.

The realities of Franco's rule are presented: the steel-hard Guardia Civil, whose men garrison each small town; the squirmings of a dictator who is afraid to travel an announced route for fear of assassination; the indoctrination of the students. But for most of the villagers. gaiety and great pride overcome grimness. Author Deane is aware that there are lessons to be learned, as well as taught in Andalusia, One lesson well learned: the author's three-year-old son can handle a one-glass-a-day wine ration handily, unless someone feeds him sugar cane. When someone does, the mixture "foments"-or so says an ancient barmaid-and he sings Old King Cole in a manner that sounds almost bawdy. But then, of course, the clan is Australian.

MISCELLANY

Ole on Egg. In Dayton, when a judge told Guillermo Angel Valerin that his fine for drunk and disorderly conduct would be "diez y ocho dolares y sesenta centatos" (\$18.50), Mrs. Valerin said: "Th sorry, judge, but we'd understand you much better if you spoke English."

Reelin' Through the Rye. In Marshfield, Wis., Edward W. Rottscheitt paid a \$50 fine and lost his driver's license for drunkenly weaving around town on a lawnmower.

Professional Respect. In Walesby, England, after 19-year-old College Student Mike Devine flew from California to ask for the hand of Yolande Hempsall, her poultry-farming father readily gave permission because "we admired his pluck."

Tilt. In Jackson, Mich., someone made off with Farmer Fred Sandusky's windmill.

Something Borrowed. In Portland, Ore., Mrs. Frank Rose Jr. had her husband thrown in jail after she spotted a picture in the paper that showed him cutting a wedding cake with his new bride.

Cut! In Dunkirk, N.Y., police said they caught Samuel Miller hiding in a parked panel truck, taking telescopic movies of a supermarket manager working the store's combination safe.

Point Four Plan. In Coon Valley, Wis., where farmers have long been waiting for federal action on their application for a watershed flood control program, beavers moved in and built four dams.

Ins & Outs. In Trenton, N.J., trusties at New Jersey State Prison, sent into the street to retrieve home runs hit over the wall during an intramural ball game, called police to stop kilds from stealing the baseballs before the trusties could get to them.

Front to Rear. In Calgary, Alta., Frederick Nelson Big Belly applied to change his name to Frederick Nelson Eagle Tail.

Proper Credentiols. In Milan, Italy, a pickpocket on a crowded bus lifted Adamo Degli Occhi's wallet, gave it back with embarrassed apologies when he recognized Occhi as the attorney who helped him beat a pickpocket rap two months earlier.

Without Relish. In Denver, police impounded Lorentz Haugseth's car when they found that its inspection sticker was the label from a can of pork and beans.

Ultimote Weapon. In Palm Springs, Calif., after Georgia Mae Love hit her husband on the nose with a Caw hammer, stabbed him in the arm with a steak knife, and tried to ram his truck with her Hillman Minx, police booked her for disturbing the peace, discovered a three-foot bullwhip in her brassière.



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